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## Iran Nationalizes Banks to Preserve 'Nation's Rights'

By Sajid Rizvi

TEHRAN, June 8 (UPI) — Iran's revolutionary government nationalized all banks today, seizing control of 27 major commercial institutions, including those with minority foreign shares, and several specialized banks.

The decree, effective June 7, was read over the state radio by Premier Mehdi Bazargan. He said that the decision had been made by the revolutionary Council, the country's supreme executive body and headed by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Mr. Bazargan said that the decision to nationalize the banks, whose names were not specified, was made because of their "unfavorable position." He said that the measure was designed to preserve the nation's rights and wealth, and to safeguard the people's savings.

He said that the government would appoint directors for all the banks, which would remain closed Saturday and Sunday — working days in Iran — while the appointments were made.

Mr. Ali Akbar Moftakhar, minister of finance, said that the banks, which had suffered from a lack of confidence in the revolution, had been closed since the amount of capital had been frozen abroad in the wake of the Islamic Revolution.

Banking sources predicted vast changes in Iran's banking system as a result of the nationalization. Ayatollah Khomeini repeatedly condemned the present system, structured on Western models.

An Islamic bank was recently set up as a parallel model, and has been bolstered by support from Iranian religious leaders, who condemn the system of interest among other features of existing banking procedure.

The most notable category of banks affected were the "mixed banks" — those with up to 40 percent participation by U.S., British, Japanese, Dutch and other European banks. The decree did not clarify the fate of the only wholly foreign-owned bank, the Soviet Union's small Russo-Iranian Bank.

Before the revolution, the Iranian banking system consisted of 36 banks, nine of them government-owned. Another six were partly owned by the government; the decree means that they would be among the 27 affected.

The nationalization followed an announcement that Iran's natural gas exports to the Soviet Union may be limited and that domestic consumption may be stepped up. Hassan Nazifi, chairman and managing director of the National Iranian Oil Co., said that the government is considering a proposal to strip, building a second gas trunk line to the Soviet Union, which was planned by Shah.

The export of gas by pipeline to the Soviet Union was uneconomical, Mr. Nazifi said, adding that the projected trunk line would have cost \$1 billion.

As for the future cost of oil to the West, Mr. Nazifi said, "Our contracts are such that we can raise the price at any time."

But, according to a Vatican priest who managed to get two of his relatives in to Poland, thousands hoping to cross the nearby border this morning from Czechoslovakia were turned away. The priest estimated that 3,500 Czechoslovaks had waited to cross the frontier for two days and then had been turned down on grounds they did not have Polish money and could not get any — the sort of technicality, the priest contended, that could have been waived.

Thousands Reported Barred at Frontier



Pope John Paul II shows signs of fatigue during his speech in Nowy Targ, Poland.

## Thousands Reported Barred at Frontier

### Pope Assails Closed Borders of Poland

By Peter Osnos

NOWY TARG, Poland, June 8 (UPI) — Pope John Paul II spoke with dismay today about those Catholics from neighboring Communist lands who had been prevented by their governments from joining in his visit to Poland.

The pontiff went today to the pine forests and clear breezes of Poland's highlands where he captivated another huge crowd with his warmth, humor and prayers.

But, according to a Vatican priest who managed to get two of his relatives in to Poland, thousands hoping to cross the nearby border this morning from Czechoslovakia were turned away. The priest estimated that 3,500 Czechoslovaks had waited to cross the frontier for two days and then had been turned down on grounds they did not have Polish money and could not get any — the sort of technicality, the priest contended, that could have been waived.

Only a few hundred eventually made it, he said. As they have throughout the pope's weeklong journey to his native land, reports of obstacles to viewing the pope marred the otherwise overwhelmingly positive aspects of the trip — the enthusiasm of the faithful, their obvious rapport with the pontiff and the Polish government's generally efficient, good-natured handling of the complex arrangements.

In his sermon today, the pope directly addressed those who were not there as well as those who were. He spoke of the natural barriers posed by the Tatra mountains and said "this has been the most closed and shielded frontier" in Poland, but because of its people also "the most open and friendly one."

Then, he said, "The borders should not stop our brothers from coming. I want you to pray for them. They are special to us."

It is impossible to say how many people from other European countries sought to enter Poland in recent days. Encampments were reported on the border with Soviet Lithuania and Byelorussia as well as Czechoslovakia. Clearly, Polish government policy, in consultation with its allies, was to restrict entry severely.

The particular character of the pope's visit today was its marvelous setting — an open plateau on the foot of the Tatras. Mountain people had built a large church skeleton with fine carvings on its facade as well as on the wooden papal throne. Many in the crowd wore the bright hues of the traditional women's woolen jackets and trousers that are still standard garb for people of the region.

It was here that the pontiff, as Karol Wojtyla, archbishop of Cracow, spent all his vacations, hiking, climbing and skiing in the mountains. There was a wistful tone to his remarks.

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## Western Economies' Oil 'Choke Point'

### Is Unguarded Tanker Passage to Gulf

By Drew Middleton

ABADEN, Oman (NYT) — A tanker bound for the oil ports of the Gulf plowed out of the haze that hung low over the Strait of Hormuz. To the southwest, a larger tanker turned northward, skirting the coast of the United Arab Emirates.

The helicopter hung above the ribbon of water between the Oman Promontory and the Iranian coast. It had been 106 degrees on the gravel runway at Khasab, but above the water the air was lighter. From the mountain peaks that look down on the strait, Omani soldiers waved their rifles.

The Strait of Hormuz is the greatest economic choke point in the world. Through it, empty or laden, pass half the world's tankers. A tanker steams through every 11 minutes. The channel through which the tankers pass is about 19 miles wide.

The strait could be blocked in a number of ways. Long-range guns or surface-to-surface missiles installed on either shore could sweep the channel, destroying any ship venturing into it. Mines or encapsulated tor-

pedos on the bottom could perform the same job. A squadron of bombers armed with guided missiles could stand or stop every tanker passing through.

The result would be that the economy of the United States, which gets an increasing percentage of its oil from the Gulf, would be significantly damaged. The industries of most of northwestern Europe would slowly die. The economy of Japan would come to a halt.

There is nothing there now to impede the tanker's passage. The only signs of military activity are the huts and tents of a company of Oman's Muscat Regiment perched on one of the headlands that overlook the strait.

The soldiers are there because the frontier between Oman and the United Arab Emirates, like many frontiers in this part of the world, is in dispute.

The helicopter whirs over a series of high jagged ridges of reddish stone, with Omani villages clinging to plateaus half way up. To the east, the Omani government plans a road that will link the few towns. Eventually, it will build a causeway and a quay so that ships of 24-foot draft can come into Khasab. New power stations are being built.

On the edge of the silver of green that marks Khasab is a new school and dormitories for (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Kabul Regime May Be Crumbling

Afghan Leaders' Families Said in Russia

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, June 8 (UPI) — The families of the two leading officials of Afghanistan's increasingly beleaguered regime, have been secretly flown to the Soviet Union, apparently for safekeeping, according to U.S. intelligence reports.

Administration intelligence analysts see the sudden departures last month from Kabul by the entire families of President Nur Mohammed Taraki and his closest aide, Foreign Minister Hafizullah Amin, as the clearest sign so far that Mr. Taraki's rule may be crumbling before a national rebellion against its policies.

The reports portray a significant increase in the level of fighting in the Afghan countryside in recent weeks, and say that at least three Soviet military advisers accompanying Afghan units have been killed in clashes.

The reports are being studied by State Department specialists on the Soviet Union; they are trying to edge the Kremlin's likely reaction to the escalation of fighting inside of its most important border-client states.

Intervention Unlikely

FORN — The view of these specialists is that an aging and conservative Soviet leadership is unlikely to become deeply involved in providing direct military protection for Mr. Taraki's government, which over-

## Nicaragua Guerrillas Close Circle Around Managua

By Karen DeYoung

MANAGUA, June 8 (UPI) — Sandinista guerrillas began closing a wide circle around the capital yesterday with major attacks in at least three provincial cities and near total occupation of Leon and control of large portions of Matagalpa.

Managua remained relatively calm and the fighting, except for scattered gunfire and bomb blasts, was relatively far removed. But there was a feeling here that a noose was tightening around the city and that a major attack on the capital is only a question of days.

President Anastasio Somoza imposed an 8 p.m.-to-4 a.m. curfew and his government prevented publication of La Prensa, the opposition newspaper.

The guerrillas undoubtedly are outgunned and outnumbered by the 10,000-man National Guard and its arsenal. But the Sandinistas seem to have gained a tactical advantage through the government's regulars through the ability to travel light over rough terrain and control territory with little outside support or supply lines.

Civilian Supporters

The guerrillas also appear to have the strong backing of much of the population in the occupied cities. The fact that they have for the first time begun to give the impression they are capable of victory has been a large morale factor among their civilian supporters.

In Managua, many opposition leaders and prominent government supporters and officials have moved out of their homes in fear of an attack. Foreign Minister Julio

Quintana has moved into the Hotel Intercontinental, an informal headquarters for scores of foreign journalists across the street from Gen. Somoza's office inside the local National Guard garrison.

Tense crowds show up daily at Managua's international airport, but there are few planes to take them out. Most airlines serving Nicaragua stopped scheduled flights here this week.

Reporters reaching the large provincial capital of Leon, 54 miles north of Managua where the Sandinistas attacked last week, said that the streets were calm, with guerrillas using government vehicles to patrol and distribute food.

They said that the Sandinista leaders showed them at least a half-dozen prisoners, described as local government troops were surrounded in the National Guard garrison in the city center.

Reports from the provincial capital of Matagalpa said that, while the guerrillas appeared to control as much as 70 percent of the city, fierce fighting continued yesterday. By late afternoon, a large govern-

ment convoy was seen heading toward the city.

Such convoys have been ambushed repeatedly in the last several days, marking a new phase in the civil war. The guerrillas suffered heavy losses and were forced quickly to abandon territory when war first flared up last September as heavily armed National Guard reinforcements surrounded occupied cities and bombarded them, with relatively few losses of their own. This time, however, the con-

## Hanoi Held Making Billions on Refugees

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, June 8 (UPI) — A Hong Kong government official has estimated that Vietnam will earn \$3 billion in foreign exchange through continued expulsion of refugees to other Southeast Asian countries and to the United States.

A trial here is revealing details of an organized Vietnamese effort to profit from the refugee trade, which Southeast Asian leaders are beginning to denounce as a deliberate effort to improve Hanoi's finances while straining theirs.

"We know that the Vietnamese government regards this trade in human lives as a major source of foreign exchange," said Information Secretary David Ford in a speech here yesterday. "Indeed it is now said to have overtaken their largest export earner, their coal industry."

Mr. Ford gave no figures to back up this estimate, but it is understood to be based on the calculation that 300,000 residents have sailed from Vietnam to date after paying fees of from \$350 to as much as \$4,000 each. A spokesman for Mr. Ford said that he was also taking account of the persons who leave Vietnam in the future and the amount of remittances that they could be expected to send back to relatives in Vietnam.

At the current trial of officers of a freighter which brought 3,318 refugees here in December, a government prosecutor has presented evidence indicating that each adult paid about \$4,000 in gold and each child under 16 about \$350.

Rescue Claimed

The prosecutor, Peter Duncan, said that the freighter Huey Fong picked up persons brought by Vietnamese authorities to Tan Tin harbor, south of Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon). The ship sailed graphed Hong Kong saying that

the refugees had been rescued from boats foundering far offshore.

Mr. Ford accepted estimates made by refugees arriving here that at least half of the people setting out from Vietnam, usually on boats much smaller than the Huey Fong, have been lost at sea. About 150,000 have reached Malaysia, Hong Kong or other scattered shores.

At least 80 percent of the 46,000 (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Ghana to Delay Rule of Civilians By Three Months

ACCRA, Ghana, June 8 (Reuters) — Ghana's new military government said today that general elections will be held as scheduled on June 18, but that civilian rule will be delayed by at least three months, the Ghanaian news agency reported.

The decisions were announced at a meeting here of members of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council and leaders of political parties and independent candidates.

LT. Gen. Frederick Akuffo, who was ousted Monday, had pledged to reinstate civilian government on July 1 for the first time since 1972.

Today's announcement repeated the new regime's pledge to hold the elections as planned, but added that the transfer to civilian rule would be delayed by at least three months because of the time needed to purge the armed forces.

Accra radio reported that political leaders were told that the involvement of the armed forces in the country's administration had created problems which threatened the existence of the forces. The Revolutionary Council said that it would need three months for its "internal cleansing exercise."

Hua Plans Europe Visit

PEKING, June 8 (Reuters) — Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng confirmed yesterday that he will visit Britain in October. He also is expected to visit France, Belgium and West Germany.

Thais Push Refugees Back to Cambodia

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand, June 8 (AP) — Thai Army officers loaded between 7,000 and 10,000 Cambodian refugees into buses today and sent them toward the border to be returned to their embattled homeland, border officials and Western sources said.

An officer said that the refugees, most of them ethnic Chinese, would be taken to a "safe place" inside Cambodia.

Western sources said the odds are great that some of the refugees were eligible for resettlement in the United States, France or other countries.

Thais First

A spokesman for the United Nations High Commission for Refugees said that it gave the Thai government a list yesterday of 1,400 Cambodian refugees who had been accepted by foreign countries. It was not known if any of the 1,400 were among the group being pushed back across the border, but the spokesman said that it was doubtful that the Thais had time to sort out the eligible refugees from the others.

In Bangkok, Premier Kriangsak

Connors Beaten In French Open

PARIS, June 8 (IHT) — Victor Pecci, an unseeded Paraguayan, upset Jimmy Connors today in the semifinals of the French Open tennis tournament, 7-5, 6-4, 5-7, 6-3. Pecci will meet Bjorn Borg here Sunday for the championship.

Story, Page 15.

Abu Dhabi	4.50	Dubai	4.50	Ras Al Khaima	1.75	Sharjah	1.75
Algeria	3.00	Bahrain	1.50	Brunei	1.50	Cambodia	1.50
Canada	1.50	Ceylon	1.50	China	1.50	Cyprus	1.50
Dominican	1.50	Egypt	1.50	France	1.50	Germany	1.50
Greece	1.50	Hong Kong	1.50	India	1.50	Indonesia	1.50
Italy	1.50	Japan	1.50	Korea	1.50	Malaysia	1.50
Mexico	1.50	Nepal	1.50	Philippines	1.50	Portugal	1.50
Qatar	1.50	Romania	1.50	Saudi Arabia	1.50	Spain	1.50
Sri Lanka	1.50	Singapore	1.50	Taiwan	1.50	Thailand	1.50
Turkey	1.50	Ukraine	1.50	U.S.A.	1.50	U.S.S.R.	1.50
Vietnam	1.50	Yemen	1.50	Zambia	1.50	Zimbabwe	1.50



## Muzorewa Assails Carter for Retaining Sanctions

**From Agency Dispatches**  
SALISBURY, Zimbabwe Rhodesia, June 8 — Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa said today that he was astonished and shocked by President Carter's decision yesterday not to lift sanctions against Zimbabwe Rhodesia. He called it a "blatant example of political expediency and of double standards" by the self-proclaimed U.S. champion of human rights.

Mr. Carter, as had been expected, announced yesterday that he would not lift the sanctions, which would have effectively recognized the election that brought Bishop Muzorewa to power as legitimate.

"I am deeply shocked by the decision of President Carter to maintain punitive sanctions against my government and the people of Zimbabwe Rhodesia," Bishop Muzorewa said. "It would be hard to think of a more blatant example of political expediency and of double standards and it is astonishing that it should come from a president of the United States, who claims to be a champion of human rights."

"I wonder in what way it is in the interests of the people of my country to be subjected to sanctions which deny them the right to trade freely, which deny them employment opportunities and which deny them increased educational opportunities?" Bishop Muzorewa asked.

President Carter vowed yesterday to "do everything I can, within my power" to prevent Congress from taking the matter out of his hands and mandating an end in the economic embargo.

**Requirements Not Fulfilled**

Mr. Carter found in effect that the new government of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, although led for the first time by a black prime minister, had not fulfilled the requirements for lifting sanctions laid down in a 1978 law known as the Case-Javits amendment.

The amendment said that the president should remove the sanctions if a Rhodesian government had been installed by free election, open to all political groups, and

had demonstrated willingness to negotiate with the Patriotic Front guerrilla coalition at an "all-parties" conference.

Mr. Carter said that he could not conclude that the elections conducted in Rhodesia in April were either fair or free and added that the authorities in Salisbury had not indicated that they were prepared to negotiate seriously on all relevant issues, as the law demanded.

Last month, the U.S. Senate adopted, 75 to 19, a nonbinding resolution saying that Bishop Muzorewa's government had complied with the Case-Javits amendment and calling on Mr. Carter to lift the sanctions.

Mr. Carter's decision yesterday immediately generated a movement by conservatives in Congress to try to mandate the immediate repeal of sanctions by attaching an amendment ordering this action to some piece of essential legislation which Mr. Carter would find it impossible to veto.

In an effort to rally support for the inevitable showdown in Con-

gress, Mr. Carter briefed a group of senators and representatives on his decision yesterday before making it public.

In the group were members of the Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs Committees, including such persistent Republican critics of the administration's policy in Zimbabwe Rhodesia as Sens. Jesse Helms of North Carolina and S.J. Hayakawa of California. Sen. Helms indicated that he would try next week to gain Senate acceptance for an amendment to force the repeal of sanctions.

Mr. Carter conceded that there had been "some very encouraging progress" in Zimbabwe Rhodesia and that the voting in April "appears to have been administered in a reasonably fair way under the circumstances."

However, he struck hard at the Constitution under which the elections were held, saying it had been drafted only by whites, who make up only 4 percent of the country's population and then submitted

only to the whites for approval. Even then, Mr. Carter said, only 60 percent of the white voters approved the document.

"The black citizens, who constitute 96 percent of the population of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, never had a chance to consider or to vote for or against the Constitution," he said.

**Disproportionate Power**

Mr. Carter said that the constitution preserved extraordinary power for the whites and gave them "vastly disproportionate numbers of votes on the country's policies."

"It gives this 4 percent continued control over the army, the police, the system of justice and the civil service, and it also lets the 4 percent minority exercise a veto over any significant constitutional reforms," he said.

Bishop Muzorewa said today, "The facts are that the constitution was drafted by a committee of legal experts representing the three black parties and one white party comprising the transitional government."

He said that the white referendum was held in January because of an election promise by former white Prime Minister Ian Smith to his white backers. The voters approved the transfer of power from the minority to the majority, Bishop Muzorewa said.

**To Do Utmost**

Mr. Carter said that, because he believed that the United States would be seriously damaged in its international relations if it moved alone to remove the sanctions at this time, he would do his utmost to win over a majority in Congress to his position.

He also criticized the banning of the political organizations linked to the two guerrilla groups of the Patriotic Front coalition, which are fighting against the Salisbury government from bases in Zambia and Mozambique.

Both Mr. Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who spoke later, emphasized that they had concluded closely with Britain and would continue to cooperate with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government. Although Britain's new Conservative government has advocated normalization of relations with Salisbury, U.S. officials believe that it will be late fall before it takes any decisive action.



Egyptians receive ballots in Cairo in country's first parliamentary elections in 27 years.

### Support for Treaty Reflected

## Sadat's Candidates Lead Egyptian Vote

CAIRO, June 8 (UPI) — President Anwar Sadat's National Democratic Party surged far ahead of all other political groups today in partial returns from parliamentary elections. The vote reflected national support of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Loss of candidates included at least seven who strongly opposed the treaty. Some of them belonged to the National Unionist Progressive Rally, an extreme leftist, Soviet group led by Khaled Moebeid.

Mr. Sadat's top lieutenants among 1,600 candidates who ran for 376 seats won by substantial majorities. They included Premier Mustapha Khalil, presidential aide Sayed Marzi, outgoing parliament speaker Saïf Abu Taleb, NDP Secretary General and Deputy Premier Fakri Makram Ebeid and Interior Minister Nabawi Ismail.

With nearly one-quarter of 174 constituencies reporting official results today, the NDP won 52 seats, the left-of-center Socialist Labor Party 5 and independents 6.

Neither the National Unionist nor the small rightist Socialist Liberals made any showing in the early returns. Both groups held two seats each in the outgoing legislature which Mr. Sadat dissolved in April after it ratified the treaty.

Mr. Sadat said a new house was needed for what he termed a new era of national action. He urged the electorate to reject anti-treaty candidates and vote for its supporters. Although a government decree kept the treaty out of the election campaign on grounds that it had been approved in a national referendum April 19, the pact

appeared to have been on the voters' minds.

There were standoffs in some constituencies because the large number of candidates split the vote many ways, preventing a simple candidate from obtaining the required absolute majority. Runoff elections are scheduled for next Thursday.

Yesterday's polling was generally orderly. However, two persons were killed and about 15 wounded in interior Ministry officials said. In two instances, rival candidate supporters exchanged fire, they said.

## 4 South Lebanon Villages Attacked by Israeli Plane

BEIRUT, June 8 (NYT) — Israeli planes today attacked Palestinian positions in southern Lebanon, killing one person and wounding 10, according to Lebanese government reports and Palestinian Liberation Organization statements.

Four planes struck at four villages in the vicinity of Nabatiyet, nine miles north of the Israeli border. The villages were Habboush, Reihan, Arab Salim and Al Jar-mak, the state-controlled Radio Lebanon said, adding that the dawn raid lasted half an hour.

[In Tel Aviv, the Israeli command said that all its planes returned safely after hitting Palestinian targets nine miles north of the frontier. Israeli military sources later reported an artillery barrage.]

The planes then flew over Palestinian camps near the port of Sidon and at Damour, a few miles south of here. Damour, where about 40,000 Palestinians live, was attacked by Israeli aircraft on May 23. Sixteen persons, including guerrillas, were killed in the May raid.

**'Completely Unprovoked'**

Radio Lebanon charged that the attack was completely unprovoked. "It showed the inhuman nature of the Israeli enemy," it said.

Lebanese government sources said that the recurring violence is particularly disturbing because it marked an end to a week-old ceasefire and showed that Israel was not responding to the PLO's new measures aimed at easing tension in the southern Lebanon. The guerrillas

had reportedly started to shut the offices in Tyre, about 10 miles north of the Israeli border, and withdraw their forces from Lebanese villages.

The sources said that President Elias Sarkis had hoped that the PLO move would ease the Palestinian-Israeli friction and provide a calmer atmosphere for the projected meeting of the UN Security Council. The council is to hold a special session Tuesday to discuss the mandate of the UN truce force in southern Lebanon.

**Mandate to Expire**

The mandate of the 6,000-man force is to expire June 19. Analysts, however, said that it is unlikely to be a bid by the guerrillas to reduce their presence in the south without the war between the PLO and Israel. They recalled that both sides have made statements recently declaring their intention to continue the struggle.

Radio Lebanon said that the strike was followed by Israeli bombardment of Lebanese villages north of the Litani River. The raids reported that the PLO fired rockets into Israeli settlements in upper Galilee but that they caused no casualties.

It was noted the raid today occurred two days after Israel lodged a complaint at the United Nations after sinking a guerrilla speedboat off Israel's northern Mediterranean coast. They said that the guerrillas were on their way to attack Lebanese civilians.

## Unguarded 'Choke Point' Is Vital to West Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

the children of the Jebeli, the mountain people.

The elderly Omani who has been dozing in his seat in the helicopter taps the pilot on the shoulder and points to a brown patch on the plateau, and the pilot eases the craft down onto the withered grass. A herd of goats scatters across the field, donkeys contemplate the helicopter placidly from the shade of the one large tree on the plateau.

The old man jumps out, brushes some thorn bushes away from atop a huge rock and carries the net into the helicopter. Later that day the British pilot and his Omani flight sergeant will drop the net, laden with food, salt and water drums, onto the same bare patch. The helicopters often land at remote villages in take on pregnant women and sick persons, carrying them to the new hospital in Khasab.

The helicopter rises and burdles the rock face to the north of the plateau. The heat haze is thicker.

### Brezhnev to Fly

### To SALT Summit

VIENNA, June 8 (UPI) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev will fly in Vienna for his summit meeting with President Carter, Austrian officials said today, indicating an improvement in the Soviet leader's health.

Announcing the program for the summit, the press office said that Mr. Brezhnev will arrive a week from today. Earlier reports said that Mr. Brezhnev would come by train because his health would not permit his flying.

Mr. Carter will arrive Thursday and will meet Mr. Brezhnev the next day during a visit to President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger. Working sessions will begin June 16 at the U.S. Embassy. The SALT-2 treaty will be signed June 18.

now and the outbound tanker disappeared into it. The incoming ship is just a smudge on the horizon.

To the south of the strait are the mountains and Khasab basking in the morning sun. To the north the strait is calm, its color ranging from emerald green near the shore to a deep blue in the channel.

Back at the tiny mess hall on the airfield, cheerful British men who runs the station say that the strait doesn't look much like "the most important bit of sea in the world."

## Unemployment Grows in China

PEKING, June 8 (UPI) — Chinese are replacing people in China's farms and creating serious unemployment problems, leading Peking newspaper today.

It said that there is no room for urban industrial plants for workers because of the introduction of tools and rice-planting machines and urged that rural communes start light industrial plants to employ people busy.

The front-page stories in the King Daily, the official paper of municipal government, provide no statistics, but gave as an example a rural commune in the Peking area with a labor force of 390,000 that could be fully used at the peak of the harvest.

The rest of the time, the paper said, the commune needed only 110 employees.

"This is a new problem. We shall assign those people who are out of work," the paper said.

**Caramanlis to Moscow**

ATHENS, June 8 (UPI) — Premier Constantine Caramanlis will visit Moscow in October, the government announced today.

## Peking Admits Leaders, People Split on Policy Shifts

HONG KONG (UPI) — Two years after the beginning of major shifts in Chinese political and economic policy, Peking is admitting with unusual candor that active resistance to the changes still exists among the people and within the government.

In a series of speeches leading up to expected meetings of China's central party and legislative organs, government leaders have spoken of attempts to "split the party center" and denounced attacks on government policy from both the right and the ultra-left.

Some unidentified local and national officials, as well as ordinary citizens, appear to be attempting to slow or stop the efforts to revive the economy through cash bonuses to better workers, less restraint on peasants' free enterprise and freer expression. On the opposite side from these ultra-leftists, committed to the ideals of Mao, are young people, sometimes called rightists, who apparently want to push free expression further than the government is willing to go.

"These are the most public admissions of leadership differences we've had in some time," an analyst said here. The speeches indicate that Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping and his colleagues are still firmly in power but are struggling to insure that their policies are actively pursued.

The front page of the Peking Daily, itself sometimes at odds with

editorials in the national People's Daily, reported on Monday "misunderstandings and divisions" which have come up between a certain number of comrades. It said that such differences also exist among the masses and that everyone should "make more self-criticisms and overcome petit-bourgeois factionalism."

In a speech broadcast last week, Politburo member Li Desheng warned against "the reactionary trend of thought" opposing socialist principles and also against "statements and actions designed

to attack and split the party center on the pretext of holding high" the banner of Mao. Until his death in 1976, Mao appeared to resist attempts to raise wages for better workers, let peasants open free markets or allow criticism of his works, as the government is now doing to a limited extent.

The National People's Congress, China's parliament, is expected to meet soon, diplomatic sources in Peking say. But the Communist Party Central Committee first must meet, apparently to approve instructions for the parliament. Dip-

lomats are uncertain whether the leadership differences will show up at the meetings in a reshuffling of posts or whether the government will follow its most recent policy of leaving even discredited officials in place and papering over differences.

Broadcasts in the last few days from several large Chinese cities indicate that instructions have been sent from Peking to publicize "the latest important speeches by leading comrades of the center" on the policy split.

Communist sources here and diplomatic sources in Peking suggest that Mr. Deng has been blamed for some social disturbances by his political enemies, many of them holdovers from the Mao era like Wang Dongxing, a party deputy chairman and a former bodyguard of Mao. Mr. Deng's covert encouragement of wall poster critiques of Mao late last year led to wholesale attacks on communism from a few young activists, who later were jailed.

Some workers complained that Mr. Deng's bonus systems were being abused by people who would not work without a bonus. In some areas, peasants have tried to take over the state-owned party controls and divide collectively owned tools and land among families, a direct violation of the commune system set up in the late 1950s.

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## 281 DC-10s Out of Service Worldwide

## Airlines Try to Cope With Grounding

By Fred Ferretti

NEW YORK, June 8 (NYT) — Impaired by the grounding of 281 C-10s around the world, airlines continued at less than full efficiency, with airlines switching planes, flights and passengers in an effort to compensate for the absence of the wide-body jumbo jets.

All 138 DC-10 jumbo jets operated by U.S. airlines were grounded Wednesday by the Federal Aviation Administration after hairline cracks in the engine mountings were found in two of the planes.

Inspection at San Francisco International Airport.

A companion order barred the 143 foreign-operated DC-10s from flights in the United States. The move was the most far-reaching response yet to the American Airlines DC-10 crash in Chicago on May 25, in which 275 persons were killed.

The airlines appeared to be taking steps to assuage public fears about the grounded planes. Both United Airlines, which has 37 DC-10s in its fleet, and American Airlines, which has 30, are telling passengers that they have faith in the reliability of the DC-10s.

David Lobb, a representative of American, said that "if we're asked, we say we have complete confidence in the aircraft, because we do."

Chuck Novak, a spokesman for United, said: "We tell them we have great confidence in the DC-10. We point to McDonnell Douglas' long record with military and commercial jets."

More than 65,000 persons, the estimated number of passengers who fly DC-10s every day, were forced to switch from planned nonstop flights to revised, multistop routes. But the airlines, with a day to round up substitute planes, appeared to be coping with delays and frayed tempers with less difficulty yesterday than Wednesday.

Particularly hard hit were the smaller foreign airlines, many of which use DC-10s. Laker Airways, British Caledonia, Finnair, the Scandinavian Airlines System, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Singapore Airlines, Air New Zealand and Sabena Belgian World Airlines were hurt badly.

European airlines plan to meet in Zurich Tuesday to seek ways to avoid the FAA ban. The DC-10s could be out of service for weeks if a major structural defect is found.

European civil aviation authorities will meet in Strasbourg, France, Tuesday to discuss the DC-10 grounding. Swiss officials said in Bern today. Spokesmen for the Swiss Federal Civil Aviation Office said the meeting had been planned some time ago by the central association that groups all such authorities in Europe. "But now the central theme obviously will be the DC-10 issue," the spokesman said.

Complaint Against Airlines

IRVING, Texas, June 8 (UPI) — The Airline Passengers Association has issued a formal complaint that some customers booked on DC-10 flights are being "ripped off" by airlines that force them to fly different routes — and pay more money — to reach their destinations.

The re-routing of DC-10 flights has hurt passengers trying to take advantage of discount and tour prices, said James Dunne 24, managing director of the 50,000-member organization, in a complaint to the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Mr. Dunne said that his group had received several complaints from travelers since the FAA grounded the DC-10s, which carry 30,000 passengers daily in the United States. In a telegram yesterday to CAB Chairman Marvin Cohen, he asked that tour and discount passengers booked on DC-10s be protected from additional charges.

Another official of the organization noted that while the airlines have said travelers could be accommodated because carriers are operating at a 62 percent load factor, the figures are misleading. He said the figures were averaged and many of the empty seats were on relatively infrequently traveled routes.

He said the problem has come at the height of the vacation travel period and at a time when many people were flying instead of driving because of the gasoline shortage.

No Big Loss

At the opposite end of the spectrum, the Departments of State, Defense, Labor, Commerce and Housing and Urban Development report virtually no loss of top personnel, although a Defense spokesman said that "there's some expectation that generals and admirals who have specific expertise will be coming in requesting early retirement" before taking jobs with private industry.

Roger Markle, who resigned last month as director of the Department of Interior's Bureau of Mines, was among the few who cited the new legislation as reason for resigning. Mr. Markle returned to the Valley Camp Coal Co. as president and chief executive officer.

"The restrictions imposed are all-encompassing and presume that virtually any direct or indirect post-government employment contact with a previous government employer is, ipso facto, a conflict of interest subject to criminal prosecution," he wrote to President Carter in his letter of resignation. "My ability to pursue private-sector employment opportunities reasonably equivalent to that held by me immediately prior to accepting the appointment as director are substantially impaired by the restrictions."

More typical is the case of Harvey Pitt, a former lawyer for the Securities and Exchange Commission, who left last September for private practice. "I went because I got a good offer," he said. "But I became receptive to offers because I thought if and when I ever wanted to leave, the legislation impaired my ability to earn a livelihood."

Similarly, James Palmer, who is leaving as administrator of the research and special programs administration of the Department of Transportation to take an industry job in New York, said, "There's no question that the impact of the new rules was a major factor."

He said that he could not wait for Congress to modify the bill. "You can't make many assumptions about what's going to happen when you're faced with a June 30 deadline."

Several departing officials said that the new law had hastened their resignations by perhaps a few months. Some of those who had considered leaving said that they had decided to stay in the expectation that the law would be relaxed, it was in the House last week.

Jack Watson, an assistant to the president for intergovernmental affairs who has worked on the bill, said that "what had previously been a broad-based excuse thus was avoided by a combination of interpretive regulations and technical amendments."

Consultation Allowed

These allow former employees to consult with clients regarding the work of their former agencies, and for one year after resignation.

The House exempted those who held state or local government or nonprofit institutional positions.

Lawyers, scientists and people dealing with grants appeared most affected by the legislation. The agency suffering the greatest loss of personnel is the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, where Secretary Joseph Califano had predicted the greatest brain drain in the history of federal service.

Those leaving HEW include Dale Champion, the undersecretary, who is returning to Harvard; Ronald Kennedy, the Food and Drug Commissioner, who is going to Stanford; Peter Libassi, the general counsel, who will practice law; and Patricia Graham, director of the National Institute of Education, who is going to Harvard.

Mr. Champion, whose salary is \$25,000, said that the law merely

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LEVELLED — Aerial view of site in Jay, Fla., after two liquefied petroleum gas tanks exploded Thursday. The gas company's office was destroyed and the house in the left-hand corner, unoccupied at the time, was burned out. No one was killed or seriously injured. In Jacksonville, Fla., the same day, an explosion and fire at a pesticide factory forced some 7,000 residents to flee. They returned a few hours later when the fumes had dissipated.

## Million-Barrel Reduction Cited

## U.S. Gasoline Supply to Improve Slightly

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, June 8 (WP) — Energy Secretary James Schlesinger said yesterday that the U.S. summer energy outlook has improved and supplies of gasoline and other products will be tight but manageable. He also claimed that the United States has met its International Energy Agency commitment to reduce oil consumption by 1 million barrels a day.

Mr. Schlesinger said that the world oil market is "stretched tight and any further interruption could interfere with the delicate balance we have today." He said that the current shortage runs between 1 million and 2 million barrels a day worldwide. Department of Energy projections distributed yesterday set the shortfall at 1.6 million barrels a day with total free world demand at 53.6 million barrels a day.

As for the slightly improved domestic oil outlook, he said "there will be some easing, but it will not be great."

Overall, he said, U.S. motorists can expect about 5 percent more gasoline at the pumps this summer than during the crunch last month that forced gas lines in California and elsewhere.

Mr. Schlesinger's more optimistic energy outlook comes as his often controversial policies are continuing to draw criticism within senior administration circles, as well as on Capitol Hill.

His finding that the United States has already met its International Energy Agency goal, along with a firm statement yesterday

that the United States has outperformed Western European nations in conservation, is geared, some administration sources said, to strengthen President Carter's position as he prepares to meet with other industrial nation leaders at the Tokyo summit later this month.

Future prices, he said, depend on decisions that will be made at the June 26 meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Geneva. "One would be rash to predict there will be no price increase," he said.

In a related development yesterday, a senior Department of Energy official, Douglas Robinson, told a congressional subcommittee that there is strong evidence of price gouging at retail service stations.

Mr. Robinson said that some stations could be guilty of substantial overcharges for unleaded gas.

He said that of 1,137 alleged violations so far, 757 operators have signed consent orders to lower their prices.

No Collusion

Mr. Schlesinger said at his news conference that there was no evidence of collusion among refiners to hold back supplies and push prices upward.

In recent days, Energy Department and State Department analysts have suggested that OPEC will raise its prices — now officially \$14.55 a barrel, although the average is more than \$17 a barrel — to \$18 or more. At the least, the officials said, U.S. gasoline prices will increase by 12 to 15 cents a gallon by December.

As for the improved outlook for domestic gasoline supplies, Mr. Schlesinger said that it is due primarily to increased production by refiners, who are now operating at 85 to 87 percent of capacity, compared with about 83 percent in recent months.

"There has been some excess conservatism in refining policy," Mr. Schlesinger said. As for the increase in the production of gasoline and other products, Mr. Schlesinger said, "We have strongly encouraged the industry to operate at these levels."

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## SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Jeanette Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
ASSISTANT EUR. FINANCIAL CONTROLLER	Up to \$15,000	Int'l co. (construction materials & quarrying activities)	New London	Account 30; recognized S. acc. qual.; min. 8 yrs. exp. in S. acc. qual. post; Eng. + Span. + Ital. or Ger.	Ref. AMB/8311/INT, P.O. Box 100, 1000 Brussels, Belgium. Tel.: 01-235 6800, Telex 27014.	LIT. 31-5-79
TREASURER		N.Y.S.E. Blue-Chip/ Electronics	Munich	35-40; German speaking approx. 7 yrs. in resp. finance post with int'l firm, pref. U.S.	Mr. Paul H. Bolan, Bolan Consulting, International 34, 6900 Frankfurt/M. 1, Tel.: (0611) 23 80 70.	LIT. 31-5-79
INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL LAWYER	Excellent	Large U.S. chemical engineering multinational group	London	20-35; Dutch, Belgian or German Law deg.; Eng. + Dutch or Ger. min. 4 yrs. exp. legal practice.	Ref. 8317/INT, Universal Media, 122 Chaussee de la Woluwe, 1050 Brussels.	LIT. 31-5-79
FINANCIAL CONTROLLER		Int'l Petroleum Org.	Athens	Willing to make headquarters in Athens; exp. banking relationships.	A. Rount, c/o Sogral Services, 30 Avenue d'Alsace, 75116 Paris.	LIT. 31-5-79
FINANCIAL CONSULTANT	Attractive	Raychem Corp. (heat shrinkable plastics)	Brussels	25-35; three degrees, 3 yrs. exp. int'l account + audit firm. Eng. + Fr. and/or German.	Mrs. R. Vermeir, Raychem Corp., Leuvensesteenweg 31, 1940 Sint-Stevens-Woluwe, Belgium.	The Herald 1-4-79
AREA MANAGER GERMANY	Attractive	Westland Wreath Appliancebank	West Germany	Well introduced to + real estate markets, German. Prof. Dutch national.	Mr. W. Davidson, Westland Wreath Appliancebank NV, Sarphatiusdijk 1, 1017 WS Amsterdam, Tel.: (20) 253 131.	LIT. 31-5-79
EUROPEAN PRODUCT MANAGER		Tektronix (computer controlled test systems)	Amsterdam	Exp. management, marketing and/or sales comp. controlled systems, English.	Mrs. M. Smit, Tektronix Int'l Inc., P.O. Box 877, 1100 AV Amsterdam, Netherlands.	FEZ 2-6-79
FINANCIAL CONTROLLER	\$30,000	Int'l London based group (office equip.)	Italy	30 +; exp. w/ large co. in developing country, Eng. + French.	M.W. Fitz Hugh, Ref. 28836/INT, Magnet Towers, 200 Madison Ave., 10017 New York, N.Y. 10036.	LIT. 31-5-79
PROJECT FINANCE MANAGER	\$18-25,000	Equipment Finance Co.	London	20-35; 3 yrs. exp. search, or invest, bank or equity, mkt. degree.	Ref. 3322/LIT, Campbell, Johnston & Co., 35 New Bond St., London EC2N 1DL.	LIT. 31-5-79
CONTROLLER/ V.P. FINANCE	Up to \$35,000	Decca Marine (shipping, motor + fishing boats)	St. Augustine, U.S.A.	Top flight financial executive.	Personnel Mgr. Decca Marine, Mr. W. J. Dole, P.O. Box 1484, St. Augustine, FL 32084.	U.S. 5-6-79
DIRECTOR GENERAL MARKETING		Development, fabrication of vents products	London	Exp. marketing, English +/or French.	Fincher Consultants Int'l, 181, Av. de l'Industrie-Locust, 75014 Paris.	L'Express 2-6-79
DIRECTOR/ CHIEF EXECUTIVE	Up to \$20,000	Sales of multi-national group	London area	Exp. gen. mgt., marketing, Eng. + French.	Recruitment Div. Level 2, 2000000 Ltd., 2000000 Ltd., London E2 1BB.	The Economist 2-6-79
INT'L. FIXED INCOME MANAGER	Up to \$30,000	Major investment manager company	U.S.	32-40; Grad. Eng. w/ investment or invest. bank or stockbroker.	Carter Plan Ltd., Jack C. Carter, Chichester House, Chichester House, London WC2.	FI 1-6-79

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### Researchers Say

## Marijuana-Type Drug Cuts Nausea in Cancer Therapy

BOSTON, June 8 (AP) — Intense nausea and vomiting that are often a side effect of cancer chemotherapy are sharply reduced and sometimes eliminated by a new, man-made form of marijuana, researchers say.

Despite the initial success of the experimental drug, the company that developed it has stopped efforts to win government approval.

### Rep. Anderson Says He Will Run For Presidency

WASHINGTON, June 8 (UPI) — Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, the third ranking Republican in the House, announced his candidacy yesterday for the presidency as one whose politics are in the center of the political spectrum.

Rep. Anderson, 57, said that he would use a "Midwestern strategy" based on the support of progressives who have elected liberal to moderate Republicans like himself to the governorships of Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin.

"I believe that the restoration of purpose, so essential to our future, lies not at either extreme of the ideological spectrum, but is firmly planted in the center," Rep. Anderson said.

The House Republican Conference chairman becomes the seventh announced candidate for next year's presidential race. The other announced contenders are former Gov. John Connally of Texas, Rep. Phil Crane of Illinois, George Bush, Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, former Republican National Committee official Benjamin Fernandez, and former Gov. Harold Stassen of Minnesota.

for the medicine because it harmed laboratory animals.

A report on the drug, called nabilone, appeared yesterday in the New England Journal of Medicine. The report said that nabilone was twice as effective as anything now available for the side effects of cancer treatment.

Dr. Terence Herman, who directed the study, said that about 40 percent of chemotherapy patients are nauseated, and that the symptoms are severe for 10 percent to 15 percent. "I have known patients who would rather die than go through chemotherapy," he said.

"The worst flu you have ever had is no worse than what these people must face about every three weeks," he said. "Some people reach for 48 hours after chemotherapy. And for these people, this drug is a godsend."

Eli Lilly Co., the drug firm that developed nabilone, stopped human trials with the drug after finding that it caused seizures and sometimes death when given to dogs. However, the metabolism of dogs is different from that of people, and the dogs took the drug for much longer periods than humans would. Toxic effects were not noted in humans.

An editorial in the medical journal urged the firm to resume testing the medicine on people. Such tests are necessary before nabilone could be approved by the Food and Drug Administration for widespread use.

Nabilone is a synthetic drug similar to THC, the active ingredient of marijuana. Unlike marijuana, its chief effect is "drowsiness" rather than euphoria.

In studies at the medical schools at Indiana University and the University of Arizona, researchers experimented with 113 patients who had nausea and vomiting because of chemotherapy. They took alternate doses of nabilone and Compazine, a medicine frequently given to offset chemotherapy. Ninety of the patients, or 80 percent, said that they felt better after taking nabilone, while 36, or 32 percent, responded to Compazine.

### Giscard to Open Paris Air Show At Le Bourget

PARIS, June 8 (IHT) — The 33rd International Paris air show will be inaugurated by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing at Le Bourget Airport tomorrow. More than 280 aircraft will be displayed at the eight-day show, many of them in flight demonstrations.

At least 680 exhibitors, including 106 from the United States, will present aircraft, space vehicles and components and electronic material for the aerospace industry.

Two Soviet communists will tour the show. A space team at the U.S. pavilion, the largest at the show, will include U.S. astronaut candidate Margaret S. Seldin.

Flight demonstrations will take place starting at 9 a.m. each day, and a flyby at the inauguration will exhibit French-produced aircraft. The entry fee for the general public is 20 francs.

### Cyclone Hits Siberia City

MOSCOW, June 8 (AP) — A cyclone struck the western Siberian city of Omsk, ripping roofs off buildings, destroying hundreds of miles of high-tension lines and leaving the city without power for nearly two days, Tass reported today.

Tass made no mention of casualties and did not say when the cyclone struck.

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Interdenominational Congregation  
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**EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH**  
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"Fundamental Truth and warm fellowship,"  
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Mo. St. Sulpice, Sunday worship 9:45 a.m.  
Rev. A. Somerville, Tel.: 558-13-53.

**GERMANY - BERLIN**

**ANGELUS language services at Kaiser-Wilhelm Memorial Church in the Chapel on Kurfürstendamm, Sunday worship Sun. 9:00 a.m.**

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St. Mary's R.C. Parish Church & Rectory  
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Tel. 519 500, Sun. 11 a.m.  
English Mass in Frankfurt, Leichnam Kirche  
near Hauptwache, 7:15 p.m.  
Pastor Fr. Ernest Beck, Phone: 6571-5247.



PEEK AT THE PAST — Built for German Chancellor Bismarck in 1888, the Marie takes to its natural habitat after a long, dry stay at the Daimler Benz Museum in Stuttgart. The Marie — reportedly the world's first motor-powered boat — was showing its stuff in the Thames for London's historic motor boat rally. The passengers dressed in turn-of-the-century outfits to fit the mood of the event.

### Embezzlement, Bribery Common

## Corruption a Way of Life For Officials in Soviet City

By Dan Fisher

BAKU, U.S.S.R. — In the language spoken here, the word "Baku" means city of winds, but that is not the only reason that this Caspian seaport invites comparison with the Windy City in the United States, Chicago.

Baku, the capital of the republic of Azerbaijan, also is the center of what may be the most corrupt region of the Soviet Union. Bribery and embezzlement are epidemic among government and Communist Party officials here and the general population is by no means immune.

In the last eight years, almost a third of the 61 district party chiefs have been caught with their hands in the till.

In one recent year, the chairman of 243 state and collective farms in Azerbaijan — almost 20 percent of the total — were ousted, many in connection with schemes to swindle the state.

Within the last two years, scandals have been uncovered in the prosecutor's office, the motor vehicle inspectorate, the highway patrol, at least two colleges, the driving school and several hospitals.

### Healthy Crooks

A knitwear factory established to provide jobs for the deaf was taken over by a band of perfectly healthy crooks who embezzled tens of thousands of rubles: Officials apparently did not notice that almost none of the plant's employees were hard of hearing.

The Communist Party began a crackdown 10 years ago in Azerbaijan. Baku's deputy mayor, Habib Fataliyev, said, "Compared to what took place before 1969, the number of cases has decreased substantially. But corruption still occurs."

Many officials appear to have emerged from one scandal with a demotion and reprimand only to turn up again a little later in another government job, often at a higher level.

Turkhan Guseinov, for example, was director of the republic's division for fighting embezzlement of socialist property in 1969, when it came to light that he had covered up evidence in an embezzlement case. He was demoted but reappeared in the prosecutor's office. There he extorted bribes from firms he was supposedly auditing, threatening to close them if they failed to pay. He finally was sentenced to 15 years in a labor camp.

L.L. Abrasov, former party chief in the Kazakh District of Azerbaijan, was fired last year for appointing "unworthy people" to responsible jobs.

He appointed a former collective farm chairman who had been fired for "hoodwinking and defrauding the state" to a job as manager of a livestock-feeding station. He named as head of a state farm a shish-kebab counterman who had been fired for overcharging customers. And he made a high school principal of a woman in trouble for falsifying graduation certificates at an evening school.

### Wrist-Slapping

While some lower-level offenders have received long and well-publicized prison terms, officials seem to get off with a wrist-slapping. Prosecutor G.A. Mamedov, for example, was fired in June, 1976, after it was revealed that he had covered up evidence against people accused of bribery and theft. But he remained a member of the legislature and the party until early this year.

M.R. Mamedov (apparently unrelated to the former prosecutor), chief of the Kyrdamir District party organization, padded reports, forged documents, bribed candidates for cushy jobs and extorted money from officials under threat of arrest. He was sentenced to 13

### Corruption on Buses

The principal Russian-language newspaper here reported earlier this year that, when Baku city officials tried to introduce a new coupon system of paying bus fares, some of the drivers went on strike. It seems they had been pocketing substantial shares of the cash used in the old system and resented the loss of this extra income.

Other Soviet citizens take Azerbaijan's graft and bribery for granted.

"I think it's probably something in their blood," said a Russian. In any event, officials here seem to take in stride the occasional dismissal of one of their peers.

Ferus Mustafayev, for example, took over as first secretary of the Shamakha District party organization late in 1977 after his predecessor was dismissed from the post for a long list of offenses, including crookery and covering up for corrupt officials under him. Reminded that many district party chiefs met a similar fate, Mr. Mustafayev was asked how he felt about the security of his job.

"It's irrespective of your position," he replied. "Your party organization will sooner or later call you to task. Those who don't live up to expectations are relieved."

"I am a Communist. We are materialists. According to Karl Marx, there is nothing permanent in this world. Everything is changing and developing."

© Los Angeles Times

### Norman Hartnell Dressmaker to Queen, Dies at 78

LONDON, June 8 (UPI) — Norman Hartnell, 78, dressmaker to Queen Elizabeth and to countless royal and noblewomen, died today.

Active until recently, Sir Norman made his first dress for Queen Elizabeth 44 years ago when, as Princess Elizabeth, she was a bridemaid at the wedding of the Duke of Gloucester. She wore his creations on many state occasions and on foreign tours; while fashion critics never described them as exciting, they were perfectly executed for their intended role.

Sir Norman had to work within strict guidelines for the queen. Because she had to be seen by subjects, he often used pastels. At times she might not get a chance to change during a busy day, so his clothes also had to be comfortable as well as fashionable.

Sir Norman said that he became interested in fashion during his childhood when he was of age alone with his crayons.

King Edward VIII had died in King Edward Hospital at Windsor, where he was taken Wednesday following a heart attack. He was conveyed to the queen, who said that she was "extremely sorry."





**UNDER CONSTRUCTION** — A view through a fish-eye lens of the 18,000-square-meter concrete structure for the world's biggest concrete structure, the 630,000-ton Statfjord B oil rig now being built near Stavanger, Norway, for Norwegian oil fields. It is scheduled to be completed in 1981.

### Juries Reluctant to Impose Death

## Guillotine Falls Into Disuse in France

By Lionel Walsh

PARIS (Reuters) — The guillotine may be on its way out in France — in fact, it is out in law — after two centuries after its introduction during the French Revolution.

Three times this year, juries in different parts of the country have refused to impose the death sentence on condemned murderers. There are no prison waiting execution in France.

The guillotine was used for the first time to execute a child-killer in 1977. There have been seven executions since 1968. In each of this year's three murder trials, the appeals court quashed the original death sentence on a point of law and the defendant was ordered to stand trial.

In all three cases, the attorney

for the accused was Robert Badinter, who has sought the abolition of the death penalty since he witnessed the execution of a client in 1972.

Mr. Badinter believes that, despite opinion polls showing that a majority of Frenchmen want to retain capital punishment, these juries' refusal to impose the death sentence is a true test of public opinion.

"The death penalty is in its death throes in France," he said. "It is all very well for people to oppose abolition in theory," he said. "They reacted differently when confronted with a genuine choice of life or death."

Mr. Badinter's technique with juries is effective. Pleading successfully for the life of kidnapper and child murderer Patrick Henry, he said: "Each of you will decide personally today whether this living man, just five meters from where you are sitting, should be cut in two."

The lawyer described the three killers he defended this year as a mixed bunch — a Tunisian immigrant convicted of robbing and murdering a baker and his wife, an alcoholic who battered a little girl to death, and a 70-year-old hardened criminal who shot a woman and a policeman in a hold-up.

Every time he saves a murderer from the guillotine, Mr. Badinter, 52, receives letters threatening him or his family. Once, his Paris apartment was bombed.

"This belief that somehow the defense assumes the same guilt as the criminal is something new," he said.

Political terrorism, muggings, sexual assaults and kidnappings have been on the increase in France as in many Western countries, leading to greater public insecurity and demands for more police and tougher sentences for criminals.

Yet, the courts are increasingly reluctant to pass the death sentence and prosecutors are less willing to demand it.

### Growing Reluctance

Mr. Badinter is convinced that it was no accident that the appeals court judges found legal reasons for ordering retrials each time they were confronted with a death sentence this year.

Roman Catholic and Protestant churches in France have come out against capital punishment, reinforcing the growing reluctance of the courts.

The National Assembly is about to debate the death penalty for the first time since 1958. Minister of Justice Alain Peyrefitte has promised that if the parliamentary program this month crowds out the debate, there will be a special session next month during the summer recess.

At present, the government sees the debate as no more than a test of parliamentary opinion, but abolitionists are certain to demand legislation banning the death penalty. If a vote were to be held, the abolitionists would stand a good chance of winning.

**Tip the Balance**

The opposition Socialist and Communist Parties are firmly against capital punishment and there are probably enough abolitionists among the majority Gaullist and Giscardist Parties to tip the balance.

Mr. Peyrefitte has said that the death penalty is falling into disuse in France, and is on record with a suggestion that it be suspended for a trial period of three years, to be reintroduced if criminal activity increases during that time.

Mr. Badinter is skeptical about the chances of a bill being voted in the National Assembly this year, even though President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minister Raymond Barre are both hostile to the death penalty. He believes that the issue will be shelved until after the presidential elections in 1981.

"Certainly, there will be a debate with many fine words in the Assembly, but that is all. The standard of oratory will not even be as high as in 1958," Mr. Badinter said.

### Blaze in California Burns 60,000 Acres

MENDOTA, Calif., June 8 (UPI)

A fire started by the hot exhaust pipe of a pickup truck spread unchecked through 60,000 acres of grass and light brush 18 miles southwest of Mendota last night, but a fire control spokesman said containment today appeared likely.

The fire, which burned almost 2,000 acres an hour, began yesterday with the temperature near 100 degrees and with winds gusting up to 40 miles an hour. Firefighters, aided by air tankers and bulldozers, fought the blaze during the night but were hampered by the hilly terrain. An extra 155 firefighters were sent today from the Los Angeles area.

### Praises Intervention

## Vins Says U.S. Pressure Aids Prisoners in Russia

By Marjorie Hyer

WASHINGTON, June 8 (WP) — Baptist minister Georgi Vins said yesterday that U.S. intervention to protest human rights violations in the Soviet Union has eased the plight of political prisoners there.

"Continue your policies and strengthen and broaden them," said Mr. Vins, one of five Soviet political prisoners who were exchanged for two Soviet spies held in the United States. He was testifying before the commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, an independent panel of senators, representatives and members of the executive branch.

Speaking through an interpreter, Mr. Vins said that he had suffered a double hernia from the heavy labor he was forced to do during the first of two terms in prison camp. Between that and the poor diet, he said, "in a few months, my health was ruined."

But after the U.S. Congress adopted a resolution in 1976 expressing concern over Mr. Vins' imprisonment, "my living conditions began to improve radically," he said. "I was in the hospital for a year under the care of doctors and got a special hospital diet. I attribute that directly to the concern which you all have raised here in my behalf."

Looking fit and vigorous, Mr. Vins began his day yesterday by offering the opening prayer for the Senate.

Mr. Vins, who has just received word that his family will join him in the United States next week, said that "Soviet Christians and Soviet citizens in general are very grateful for President Carter's human rights policy."

He said that he had been imprisoned for publishing a religious journal, for maintaining contact with a Christian printing press, for making public the account of a young soldier in the Soviet army "who in 1972 was tortured to death in the Crimea" and for "organizing a Sunday school for the religious education of children."

"My actions and those of my fellow pastors were not crimes," he said. "We merely want to have the opportunity to preach the Gospel to the Russian people."

Mr. Vins said religious persecution in the Soviet Union is increasing. "Georgi Vins has been released, but many thousands of evangelical Christian and Baptist and other believers in the U.S.S.R. are being persecuted for the Christian faith even today," he said.

He charged that the KGB is spying on believers in their homes and churches, using U.S.-made bugging equipment. "The KGB bought it

up in the United States and are using it in the fight against believers," he said.

Mr. Vins charged that between 1921 and 1941, "25,000 evangelical Christians and Baptists were arrested. 22,000 of them died in prisons and labor camps." From 1945 to 1973, he said, 20,000 evangelicals "were arrested and sentenced to lengthy terms of imprisonment."

In connection with Mr. Vins' testimony, the panel made public a list of names of about 10,000 evangelicals in the Soviet Union who have indicated their desire to emigrate to practice their religion.

### Terrorists Shoot Fiat Supervisor

TURIN, June 8 (UPI) — A supervisor of the Fiat automobile firm here was shot 10 times in the legs today in an attack claimed by the terrorist Red Brigades.

Giovanni Farina, 49, was attacked by four assailants as he left his home to go to the Fiat factory, authorities said. The attackers escaped. After the shooting, a caller told the newspaper Stampa Sera: "This is the Red Brigades. We shot Farina."

Fiat executives and supervisory workers have been frequent targets of the Red Brigades, the group that last year kidnapped and killed former Premier Aldo Moro.

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Air Products & Chemicals, Inc., a major supplier of catalysts and additives to the polyurethane foam industry, has an immediate opening in its chemicals group for a URETHANE TECHNICAL SERVICE CHEMIST for its planned European Laboratory.

The person's major task will be to provide European customers with technical assistance in new and existing urethane products. Responsibilities will include running a problem solving laboratory; coordinating technical service programs; and arranging and participating in production trial evaluations.

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Qualifications should include a University degree in Chemistry, Chemical Engineering or related Physical Sciences, plus a minimum of 5 years experience in urethane foam, technical service, marketing or market development. Must be fluent in English and German.

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## Call for Tenders

For the drilling and equipping of drainage tubewells.

In Zone No. 1 of the Lower Euphrates Valley including the respective mechanical and electrical equipment).

1. The Ministry of the Euphrates Dam in the Syrian Arab Republic expresses its desire to receive tenders for the drilling and equipping of seventy five drainage tubewells to drain salty water together with drilling and equipping of 300 piezometer tubes for the control of the movement of underground water in Zone No. 1 of the Lower Euphrates Valley located between Deir El Zor and the Syrian-Iraqi borders on the right bank of the Euphrates river.

2. Required works:

- Drilling and equipping of 75 tubewells to drain saline water each of 18 inch diameter and about 20 meters depth.
- Drilling and equipping of 150 piezometer tubes each of 50 mm. diameter and 14 meters depth for the control of the underground water table movement.
- Drilling and equipping of 150 piezometer tubes each 50 mm. diameter and 6 meters depth for the control of the underground water table movement.
- Supply and installation of all mechanical and electro-mechanical equipment together with the appliances required for the equipping of the above-said tubewells. The works shall be carried out in conformity with the designs which form part of the tender documents and according to the working drawings which shall be handed over to the Contractor later on.
- Maintenance and operation of the pumping units during the guarantee period and offering technical assistance to the Administration for two years.

3. Documents of the Contract:

Contract documents can be bought from the Ministry of the Euphrates Dam, Malki St. Damascus, for Syr. \$300.

The documents consist of:

- Volume 1 includes:
  - Form of Tender
  - Form of Contract agreement
  - Instructions to tenderers
  - General Conditions
  - Particular Specifications
- Volume 2 includes:
  - Technical Specifications

4. Information and documents required to be submitted together with the bids:

- Particulars about the financial capability of the bidding firm (its capital, available credits, and supporting letters from banks dealing with them, etc.).
- Particulars about the technical competence of the bidding firm to carry out the works subject of this tender.

II) Number, qualifications and previous experience of the technical staff to be entrusted with the execution of the project.

III) Number, type, and specifications of the various equipment, machinery and means of transport to be used in the execution of the works.

IV) Explanatory note about the method to be adopted in executing the various phases of the required works, with a suggested timetable for the execution of each.

5. A certified list of similar projects already executed by the bidding firm, with confirming letters from the owners of the executed projects, testifying that all obligations and works have been fulfilled satisfactorily.

6. All offers and documents shall be submitted in one of either of two languages: Arabic or English.

7. The tender shall be accompanied with a provisional deposit equal to four hundred thousand Syrian Pounds. The deposit shall be either in the form of cash deposit or a letter of guarantee from a Syrian Bank or foreign bank approved by the Central Bank of Syria and accepted by the Administration.

8. Execution period for the works subject of this tender shall be 41/forty-one months (17 months of which are for drilling and equipping the tubewells and piezometers, and supply and erection of the mechanical and electrical equipment; and 24 months for the technical assistance) from the date of issuing the order to start work.

9. The Administration is not bound to accept any or the least price offer.

10. The tenderer should belong to a country member of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (I.B.R.D.).

11. The date of 29/8/1979, at 2 p.m. is the dead line to receive tenders at the Ministry of the Euphrates Dam, Malki St. Damascus Syrian Arab Republic.

12. Validity of tenders shall be for 1/4 four months as from the last date for receiving the tenders.

13. Final Deposit Guarantee: 5% five per cent of the total value of the Contract.

14. Amount of liquidated damages for delay shall be 0.01% one thousandth for every day of delay but not to exceed 20% twenty per cent of the total Contract value.

Minister of the Euphrates Dam.  
Eng. Soubhi Kahale.



## Carter's Rhodesia Blunder

Is it not possible for Jimmy Carter to say, just once, that the elections in Zimbabwe Rhodesia were an impressive feat for a place that had never had multiracial elections before; that they were a lot more impressive than the fake polls and military grabs by which power is sorted out in most other African countries; but that hard considerations of national interest compel the United States to limit the political credit it can give to these elections now?

If the president did say something like that — he said something very different Thursday in announcing that the elections were not "free and fair" enough to justify his lifting of sanctions now — he would dissolve the better part of the resistance that has plagued his Rhodesia policy. For the resistance does not come primarily from disagreement with the substance of the policy. That substance comes down to an effort to coax the two sides into a deal that will 1) produce a representative government, 2) end the civil war raging between them, 3) nip the threat of Cuban-Soviet intervention and 4) keep the United States on the sweet side of black Africa and white Africa alike. Few Americans would carry their respect for Bishop Muzorewa into support for a wider war, and certainly not by beating Britain, which is chiefly responsible for Rhodesia, to a sanctions decision.

Many Americans, however, are appalled by the impression of its policy the administration has conveyed. They think the adminis-

tration is ignoring fairness and impartiality in order to court those black African states, mostly petty dictatorships or paper democracies, that insist that no Rhodesian government with even one white fingerprint on it deserves the time of day. This distorts the views of a good number of officials. But it is a distortion fed by the administration's own acts and words, and it accounts for the puzzlement and hostility that its policy has stirred even in quarters where a sympathetic reaction might be expected.

In this light, Mr. Carter's statement on Thursday was something of a blunder, and an especially untimely one given that the question of lifting sanctions comes up in the Senate as early as next Monday. He was not content to say that the elections did not meet his "free and fair" test and that his decision served the U.S. interest. He did not have the political tact to show himself more than grudgingly open to the substantial progress made toward democratic rule in Salisbury, and eager to preserve and consolidate those gains by helping to end the imminent threat posed to them by the war. He had the clumsiness to virtually dismiss Prime Minister Muzorewa and the arrogance to say that his decision was in the interest of the people of Zimbabwe Rhodesia — this despite the fact of their participation in the recent poll.

Can Jimmy Carter's policy be saved from Jimmy Carter? Tune in on the Senate Monday.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Clearing the Air

The Federal Aviation Administration's decision to ground the DC-10 is causing endless trouble. Thousands of passengers have had plans disrupted, airlines are losing millions and the manufacturer is threatened with staggering losses. And coming after Three Mile Island, doubts are raised about technology in general and U.S. technology in particular.

Yet the FAA did the only thing it could. As its chief, Langhorne Bond, said, "The consequences of this decision are very grave . . . It was a weighty, costly decision. I did not take it lightly, but my concern is safety." Mr. Bond and his subordinates are surely right in their first concern — although the question remains why they didn't act sooner. After the American Airlines crash in Chicago in which 275 people died, investigators focused on the link between the DC-10's wings and engines, one of which fell off at Chicago. On two different occasions, the FAA called only for inspections. What finally moved the agency to ground the DC-10 was the discovery of apparently new cracks in the connecting pylons of two planes that had been inspected and cleared only a few days earlier.

According to long-time critics of the DC-

10, the FAA's decision was not just the right move but the only conceivable one. Yet the case cannot have appeared too plain to the FAA, and we're inclined, for now at least, to credit the agency for thinking hard about its ultimate decision. The plane, after all, has made a great many safe flights since its introduction.

It may turn out that the grounding is the best thing that could have happened, not only from the perspective of safety but also of McDonnell Douglas and the DC-10. In the light of the FAA's lesser initial responses to the Chicago crash, a full grounding and investigation may be the only sure way to restore public confidence in the plane.

It can't be known for certain, until that investigation is completed, whether the FAA moved soon enough. But once the facts are clear, it will be necessary to take a wider look at procedures and perceptions. Are routine inspections adequate? Are new designs prematurely certified? What degree of risk is the public willing to accept? Will it demand impossible guarantees of absolute safety? The grounding order notwithstanding, the FAA is still in the hot seat.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Anglo-French Talks Go Well

Although they are not saying so publicly, the French are privately pleased to see a European-minded Conservative government in Britain, and Mrs. Thatcher's talks with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, by all accounts, went extremely well.

It is clearly in everyone's interest that the Anglo-German-French relationship should run smoothly and constructively.

There have been exceptions, like the European Monetary System, but it is a general rule of thumb in the [European Economic] Community that little gets done without the support of Britain, France and West Germany.

— From the Financial Times (London).

### Critical View of Unctad

The month-long fifth session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development has ended in a fiasco. It was best summed up by what a U.S. delegate had to say, that philosophical differences borne of two centuries of experience cannot be wished away in two hours of negotiations.

But the developed countries hardly made serious efforts to bridge the gap. This was particularly apparent on the demand for structural change made by developing countries. If this most important plank of the conference had been conceded by the world's rich even partially, it would have gone a long

way in easing the international economic situation in the years ahead.

The only plus point of the conference is the program to aid the least developed countries, among which are Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, the Maldives and Afghanistan. The two-phase program provides evidence of sorts that the rich are not totally opposed to the development needs of the poor.

On the other hand, it can be argued that the promised assistance is no more than a method of dividing the Third World and weaken its collective stand.

After Unctad, the prospects on a new international economic order are bleak.

— From the Statesman (New Delhi).

### Fallout of Muldergate

It was accepted by all that John Vorster indulged in no personal, as opposed to political, dishonesty and made no personal gain.

What he did was to cover up the misappropriation of funds by the Information Department when he was prime minister. Presumably this was because he feared its effect on the 1977 election.

There seems to have been a strong element of stupidity. For the rest, Muldergate, like Watergate, was exposed by a vigilant free press.

It would be tragic if an upshot, as seems possible, were to be the chaining of the news media in South Africa.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 9, 1904

NEW YORK — The New York Herald commented in an editorial: "The majority in Congress did not dare, of course, to grapple with subsidies on the eve of a presidential campaign. As the easiest way out, it created the committee of senators and representatives, and authorized it to appear in various parts and to perform the ancient farce of 'An Inquiry into the Decline and Fall of Our Shipping.'" With a similar degree of enthusiasm for government efficiency, the Buffalo Courier declared: "The national expenses are immense, and so evidently is the national waste."

### Fifty Years Ago

June 9, 1929

NEW YORK — Since Babe Ruth was taken to a hospital last week suffering from a "bad cold," many rumors about his condition have been rife. In a telephone conversation to Miller Huggins from his bed, the Bambino declared: "It's all the bunk, Miller. I ain't got anything but a cough and a sore chest, and my chest ain't as painful as it was. They can't count me out yet. I'll be back in a week to show them my heart is in the right place, and able to pump enough pressure to bust out a few more homers." Dr. Edward A. King, the Yankees' staff physician, could not be located at his office by any of the news services today.



## Carter's Science and Politics

By William Pfaff

PARIS — These days may not be the nadir of Jimmy Carter's fortunes as president of the United States, but they are certainly the lowest point so far. Yet the reasons for his failures remain obscure. He is not a foolish man nor a bad one. He is not a brilliant man, but he is served by intelligent men. Yet his policies are without intellectual coherence and consistency.

There is, nonetheless, a cause for these difficulties, which have persisted throughout the two and a half years of his administration, and it will not easily be corrected. The problems of the Carter administration have their ultimate source in President Carter's own intellectual approach to the problems of national and international politics. He is an engineer by profession, trained at Georgia Tech and the Naval Academy, and the failings of his policy are the characteristic failings of those U.S. scientists and engineers who have applied themselves in recent years to the study and formation of strategic and political policy.

### A Manager

Until now, the engineering and scientific outlook has been influential but not dominant in the making of U.S. policy. That has remained in the hands of presidents, cabinet officers, and aides formed in the law schools or in liberal studies, often with considerable practical, national, and international experience as well. Even though President Eisenhower was, like Carter, trained in the military, he possessed a notable natural political capacity honed during years of command of an international army under the jealous watch of the political leaders of two major and a dozen minor allied governments. Carter, in contrast, has a term as governor behind him, but otherwise is a manager, formed as an engineer. Even his naval experience was of technical staffs and management, not as an officer of the line.

In engineering and the sciences, there invariably is an objective answer or explanation to every problem. The answer, the solution, may be impossible to discover at a given moment because the proper equipment, the technology, does not exist, or because the concept of the work is insufficiently advanced. But in the end there is a solution waiting to be found. At the very least the researcher can advance the search for an answer. He can develop experimental paths for others to follow, design the needed equipment, prove or disprove hypotheses. Eventually, the hardest problems can be overcome if the best people with the best equipment are put to work and given sufficient support — whether it is to split the atom, go to the moon, interpret the genetic code. The primordial assumption of science and engineering is that answers exist.

The second conviction of the engineer or the scientist is that answers are objective, not subjective. Once they are found they need only to be communicated to convince. There is poignancy in this. The engineer believes that political problems must, ultimately, have objective solutions, beyond controversy — solutions which everyone will agree. Indeed, he is inclined to believe that political arguments and controversy represent something irreducible and unreasonable in men, a vulgar, inherent difference to man's higher interests. It is to fail to be truly serious. This is one explanation for Carter's refusal to respond to the public criticisms of the United States made by Mexico's president in February.

### Searching

President Carter is a scientific man searching for certitude in an area of human experience, that of political conflict, which lacks mathematical or material certitude. Thus his perplexity as he attempts to make his way among the conflicting counsels of his advisers. Surely, he must tell himself, some things are axiomatic, self-evidently desirable — respect for human rights, democracy, freedom of immigration, certain ideas of international economic cooperation, arms limits, nuclear nonproliferation. He finds that even this is not so. Not only rivals but even allies assert principled disagreement on some of these matters.

There is poignancy in this. The engineer believes that political problems must, ultimately, have objective solutions, beyond controversy — solutions which everyone will agree. Indeed, he is inclined to believe that political arguments and controversy represent something irreducible and unreasonable in men, a vulgar, inherent difference to man's higher interests. It is to fail to be truly serious. This is one explanation for Carter's refusal to respond to the public criticisms of the United States made by Mexico's president in February.

### Stumbles

President Carter constantly stumbles over the problem of political contradiction and predicament. He falters at the fact that men constantly want incompatible things.

## Letters

### Call for Coup

The Iranian nation cannot afford to await the natural downfall of the presently archaic and tyrannical rule of reactionary mullahs, and must act swiftly in order to preserve the country's future for the next generation.

It has become clear to everyone that democracy in its Western sense

is neither wanted, nor indeed is it likely to work. As acting head of state, and commander of the military forces, Premier Mehdi Bazargan must quickly initiate a coup that would restore power to the secular and moderate middle class, thus getting rid of Iranian extremists, both left and right.

BJAN MAJIDI

London.

## Beyond Vienna, Soviet Succession

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Recent reports of jockeying in the Kremlin betray a sad truth. Washington knows very little about who or what will succeed Leonid Brezhnev in the Soviet leadership.

The Big Two summit in Vienna this coming week has as its prime purpose engaging the Soviet leadership after Brezhnev. To that end President Carter hopes to commit the Soviet military establishment to arms control in a way that will promote a benign climate for the change at the top that is certain to come soon.

The rumor mills were set agog recently by a picture of the Soviet leaders in the reviewing stand for the May Day parade. In one photo published by a Moscow evening paper, Mr. Brezhnev's deputy for foreign affairs, Andrei Kirilenko, was missing. Elaborate theories were developed about behind-the-scenes dirty work aimed at cutting off Kirilenko as a possible successor to Brezhnev.

### Dirty Work

Presumably the dirty work was done on behalf of the Moscow party leader, Viktor Grishin. But it was quickly undone in the Moscow morning papers which produced the second photo that included Kirilenko and left U.S. experts scratching their heads.

This is not to say that nothing is known of the leadership outlook in Moscow. Brezhnev — now 72 and longer at the top than Khrushchev or Lenin — is plainly ailing. Accounts of recent meetings with French and West German leaders, as well as the schedule for the Vienna summit, suggest that he cannot work for more than a couple of hours at a stretch.

On some days when he is known to be in Moscow, he does not go to the office at all. When he does go to the Kremlin, he gets to the office around noon and quits in early afternoon.

Brezhnev has even not been able, or (more likely) not wanted, to lay down a line of succession. The same aged colleagues who helped him oust Khrushchev back in 1964 keep doing the same jobs.

### Hierarchy

Mikhail Suslov, at 77, remains the dominant party ideologist, and probably the new No. 2 man in the hierarchy. Alexei Kosygin, now 75, heads the government as premier, and is probably No. 3 man.

Brezhnev's own duties seem to have been increasingly spread among a personal entourage — in much the way that the Gang of Four took over in China during the doze of Chairman Mao. Kirilenko, now 72, who has managed party matters for Brezhnev and has

been thought to be a likely successor, has been the leading figure. Konstantin Chernenko, 68, who has recently been given Politburo status, is another member of the entourage. A third Brezhnev's personal spokesman, Leonid Zamyatin, who is now 60, is another. Another is Konstantin Rusanov, now 70, a member of the Secretariat with responsibilities for dealing with other Communist parties.

### Top Dog

Recent jockeying seems to have occurred within this group — not only between Kirilenko, who seems to have lost ground, and Chernenko, who has been coming up fast. The best guess on the succession that it will be a transitional figure perhaps Kirilenko or Chernenko who will be obliged to govern collectively. Thereafter there will be struggle for power, presumably culminating in the emergence of a successor to Brezhnev as undisputed No. 1.

The tricky period begins with a struggle to be top dog. Rivals are vying for primacy seek the support of outside groups, and have to fight it. In the past, the military has been the decisive outside group, and both Khrushchev and Brezhnev bought their support, signing on to programs for big military expansion.

At Vienna, President Carter is trying to prevent a replay of the scenario. He is hoping to tilt the Soviet Union toward a long-term commitment in the direction of peace, not guns.

The president's tactic is to tilt the Soviet military to SALT-2. For purposes of the summit, the main step of including Defense Secretary Harold Brown and the chairman of the joint chiefs, Gen. David Jones in the U.S. delegation to the talks. Their opposite numbers, the Soviet side would be Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov and chief of staff, Gen. Nikolai Ogarkov.

### Crucial Figure

Gen. Ogarkov is the crucial figure. He has taken the role of Soviet military man, and a respected professional soldier, was a senior adviser to the Soviet leadership where he can know Mr. Brown.

The Soviet response to President Carter's military gambit will vouch the true test of Vienna. For issue at the summit is not merely whether Carter and Brezhnev, together can engage the Soviet session on behalf of a modicum of foreign policy.

1979, Field Enterprises, Inc.

## How to Recycle the Past

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — There are not many miraculous new ideas around here for solving the energy crisis, but there is one old idea that is beginning to get thoughtful consideration among some influential members of the executive branch, the Congress, and the private sector.

This is that the U.S. government should create a financing institution like the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of World War II days to help private industry produce 5 million barrels of synthetic oil a day — over 20 percent of our current needs — within the next five to 10 years.

A detailed memorandum of this proposal — prepared by Lloyd Cutler, a Washington lawyer and special ambassador of the Carter administration, Paul R. Ignatius, former secretary of the Navy, and Eugene M. Zuckert, a former member of the Atomic Energy Commission — is now being studied at the Department of Energy, the Office of Management and Budget and also in other concerned agencies of the executive branch and key committees of the Congress. A similar proposal has been published in the Wall Street Journal by Walt Rostow, former head of the National Security Council under President Johnson, and now a distinguished professor of economics and history at the University of Texas.

The Cutler-Zuckert-Ignatius memorandum makes the following points: Three months after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December, 1941, 90 percent of the world's natural rubber came under enemy control. By the end of the war in 1945, 87 percent of the rubber consumed in the United States was synthetic, almost all of it produced in government-financed plants built by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and operated by private industry.

"The long-run cost to the government of these programs," the memo says, "was negligible. Most of the government-owned World War II plants were sold to their private operators or others at prices that largely recouped their costs."

"The technology to create a government-private synthetic oil industry from such sources as coal, shale, tar sands, heavy oils and farm products is just as available now as the technology to establish a synthetic rubber industry was in the early days of the last world war."

"The question is whether we now have the will and the money, the authors suggest. Their preliminary cost estimates are formidable. The memo suggests that the one-time cost of producing each 1 million barrels of synthetic oil a day might run as high as \$20 to \$40 billion over the next five to 15 years — or \$100 to \$200 billion to

achieve the goal of 5 billion barrels of synthetic a day.

"To carry out such a program, the U.S. should create a 'Petroleum Reserve Corporation' with authority to design and execute the program, to issue bonds guaranteed by the U.S. government, to build new plants to be owned initially by the government and operated by private industry under leases or management agreements."

### Bare Bones

This is merely the bare bones of the idea defined in much greater detail in the memorandum, but the reaction to it here is interesting. Since the latest flap over gas shortages and prices, the Congress is beginning to talk more seriously about the need for practical action, to deal with the long-range security problems of depending on oil resources from the politically unstable area of the Middle East.

The House of Representatives is now considering an amendment to the Defense Production Act that would provide loan guarantees of \$2 billion to increase domestic fuel production, but this clearly does not begin to deal with the magnitude of the problem.

The present administration's program, the memorandum points out, "relies primarily on savings from conservation and the increased output from domestic petroleum resources. The president estimates that the various conservation measures, together with new domestic oil production resulting from decontrol, will provide savings of from \$64,000 to 1,539,000 barrels a day." The memo goes on:

"Since we are using upwards of 20 million barrels a day — about half of it imported — we will still be heavily dependent upon foreign oil even if the program produces

savings at the high end of the scale. Substantial additional supplies can be obtained only if we undertake an expedited program to produce synthetic oil in sufficient quantities to provide the energy needs of the United States and its friends in the critical period before solar and other energy resources are capable of making a full contribution."

The authors of this memorandum also argue that their program would have important psychological and economic advantages. It would, in their view, enable the government and the private sector to work together in bickering with one another, do something for the long-run security of the nation instead of doing without — to employ technological, engineering, and manufacturing talent, the nation to achieve a productivity rather than a restrictive result.

### Division

"If present expectations of a mild or induced recession by '81 proved to be correct," the program would stimulate capital goods and consumer markets at the very time when stimulus would be helpful.

public reception to such a program should be highly favorable right time to adopt it is now." But there is a fundamental division within the Carter administration about facing the financial also the political costs of a program between those who believe the fuel crisis is "the equivalent of war" and a dramatic wartime measure; those who think the oil crisis is all that serious and fear that a program would be the political equivalent of defeat in the presidential election. This is a difference, and it is far from resolved.

1979, The New York Times



Vienna  
Access

# Diplomat's Sobering Perception of Britain's Postwar Decline

RIS (HT) — A detailed, insider's diagnosis of Britain's decline since World War II surfaced last week in the form of a lengthy diplomatic dispatch obtained by the Herald magazine the Economist.

The far-ranging critique — and a call for action in the form of more imaginative British participation in the Common Market — corresponds to the thinking of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her Conservative government, commentators say.

The Thatcher government apparently believes the unblinking account of Britain's decline will give a salutary jolt to British opinion. The unusual leak of a secret document, possibly in violation of Britain's Official Secrets Act — left British officials apparently disturbed.

The author of the document is Sir Nicholas Henderson, 60, a career diplomat who has just ended his ambassadorship to the United States. He was ambassador to France until early 1978, and served as ambassador to West Germany from 1972 to 1975. Sir Nicholas' warning of British decline was contained in what he was his last dispatch before retirement.

The thrust of his argument is that Britain is to recognize how successfully France and Germany, motivated by wartime destruction, gained ground economically in the 1950s and 1960s under strong leadership. After mismanagement on the Common Market's rising prosperity, Sir Nicholas says, Britain began to enter the EEC in 1973, at a time of crisis, and its participation since has appeared half-hearted.

## Comparative growth of gdp since 1954

(based on figures in US \$ at 1970 prices and 1970 exchange rates)

	1954	1960	1977
Britain	100	117	175
France	100	133	297
Germany	100	164	310

In 1954 French GDP was 22 percent lower than our own; German GDP was 9 percent lower. By 1977 French GDP was 34 percent higher, and German GDP 61 percent higher than ours.

## gdp per capita (UK=100) since 1954

(based on figures in US \$ at 1970 prices and 1970 exchange rates)

	1954	1960	1977
Britain	100	109	100
France	83	103	141
Germany	93	121	146

Productivity (i.e., output per person employed) was about the same in Britain, France and West Germany in 1954, with Britain marginally highest. The following table shows how we have fallen behind since then.

## Growth of productivity since 1954

(based on figures in US \$ at 1970 prices and 1970 exchange rates)

	1954	1960	1977
Britain	100	116	168
France	100	131	266
Germany	100	140	277

### Lulled

While British leaders, lulled by a belief in so-called "special relationship" with the United States, failed to see that Washington's interest in that link waned as Britain drifted to the periphery of European politics.

Nicholas urges Britain to change its foreign policy to make more of its EEC membership. He hopes that competition within the Common Market will spur the British economy to reform.

His report was undoubtedly seen by Mrs. Thatcher's Foreign Secretary, Lord Peter Carrington, when he took office last month and Sir Nicholas was asked to come out of retirement to take the Washington posting, according to Leonard Downie Jr., the London correspondent of The Washington Post, the expressed by Sir Nicholas are so close to Thatcher's thoughts about Britain's decline that what needs to be done about it — that a radio commentator said Sir Nicholas had to have "written himself a job application."

The time he filed his analysis, Sir Nicholas reports views that he expected would be similar with the former Labor government.

A dispatch compares the failure of successive governments to tell the public "how Britain's economy has fallen behind that of European neighbors" with "how little the governments of the 1930s did to enlighten British people about the rise of Nazism."

Sir Nicholas has criticized the tendency of diplomats "to fudge the truth" because it is unpopular.

Excerpts from his dispatch, as published in the Economist:

CONFIDENTIAL [to] The Rt Hon David MP [from] British Embassy, Paris, March 1979.

— Since Mr. Ernest Bevin made his plea a long ago for more coal to give weight to his policy our economic decline has been a constant shadow over our diplomacy. Recently, I believe that, during the same period, our foreign policy has been such as to contribute to that decline. It is to the interaction of these factors, spanning my time in the Foreign Service, that this valedictory dispatch is addressed.

The immediate aftermath of the war, we tried to rank as one of the great powers, steadily a long way behind the United States and the Soviet Union but nevertheless at the table as equals. But in the mid-1950s we still the strongest European power militarily and economically. We were also well ahead of continental countries in the development of science.

Our decline since then in relation to our European partners has been so marked, so today we are not only no longer a world power, but we are not in the first rank even as a power. Income per head in Britain is for the first time for over 300 years, below France. We are scarcely in the same economic league as the Germans or French. We feel ourselves without shame as being one of the less prosperous countries of Europe. The prospects for the foreseeable future are discouraging.

I present trends continue we shall be overtaken by Germany (gross domestic product) per head by 1985 and Spain well before the end of the century.

few figures tell the tale of our relative decline.

Others will argue that the British way of life, with its ingenuity and application devoted to leisure rather than to work, is superior to that elsewhere and is in any case what people want. I do not doubt this; nor do I question the agreeableness or quality of life in Britain or the tolerance of the British people. There is depth in our society that others have not achieved. This is inestimable — though it cannot be taken for granted. My purpose is to show how we are falling in relation to others and to suggest the possible effect on our lives of continuing decline.

You only have to move about Western Europe nowadays to realize how poor and unprosperous the British have become in relation to their neighbors. It shows in the look of our towns, in our airports, in our hospitals and in local amenities; it is palpably apparent in much of our railway system, which until a generation ago was superior to that of the continent.

Nor does it encourage a complacent based on our recent reduction in inflation) touch the essential and long-term problem of productivity. Output per man-hour in manufacturing industry (in £ per hour) was as follows in 1977:

	1954	1960	1977
Britain	100	116	168
France	100	131	266
Germany	100	140	277

Having spent the past seven years in France and the Federal Republic of Germany I have been struck by certain comparisons.

Anyone serving abroad soon becomes aware of a lack of professionalism in British management. We have a different attitude toward a career in industry. In the Federal Republic — as indeed in Germany since the time of Bismarck — industry has tended to attract the best people, whereas in the United Kingdom those leaving school and university seem less prepared to make a career in industry than to join a merchant bank in the City of London or one of the public services.

It is partly a question of tradition and prestige but also one of finance. According to the latest figures, the average salary of a middle-grade manager, adjusted for taxes and differences in cost of living, is nearly twice as high in France and Germany as in the United Kingdom.

In France, industry for a long time did not attract the best people, a failure that was partly responsible for France's delayed industrialization. But there has been a remarkable change in outlook in the past quarter of a century, and the elite of the country, such as those who graduate from the Ecole Nationale d'Administration, move freely between the top ranks of government and industry. There is a certain parallelism here between France and America.

### No Temptation

So far as the management of major capital projects by government is concerned, our vision appears limited and our purpose changeable, at any rate compared with France and Germany. This is particularly noticeable in transport. We started work on two large plans, the third London airport and the Channel tunnel, only to cancel both. To arrive nowadays at London Airport from a French or German airport is to be made immediately aware that our standards have slipped.

In trade-union structure, as in management, our present difficulties are rooted in the distant

past; they do not arise from recent decisions and cannot be quickly or easily cured.

Neither Germany nor France has craft unions. Membership is based not on occupation but on the industry in which the person works. There is, therefore, no temptation for one craft in an industry to pursue its sectional interests at the expense of another or of the company as a whole. The number of trade unions in the two countries is much smaller than in the United Kingdom, as is the proportion of the work force belonging to them.

These features make it easier in France and Germany to negotiate settlements and to make them stick.

The paradox of the British labor scene at the present time is that, despite the contribution our unions have made toward a better safety record in our factories, their influence and ready resort to strike pressure have not secured better general employment conditions than in France and Germany; not only are real wages lower but hours of work are longer.

The following figures are telling:

	Percentage of labour force in trade unions	Numbers of days lost in industrial disputes in all industries and services (in thousands)
Britain	50	1957 6,012 1977 10,142
France	22	3,508 2,434
Germany	44	89 86

The Suez debacle in 1956 was a sudden eye-opener to the decline of British power in the eastern Mediterranean — as indeed it contributed to it. Our subsequent withdrawal from the Gulf — which was much predicted was followed by the loss of western influence over the price of oil — may have been inevitable at some stage, but it was precipitated by the devaluation crisis of 1967. Gen. de Gaulle was able to say the same year that the United Kingdom was too weak economically to be able to join the Common Market.

At the present time, although we still retain certain extra-European responsibilities, e.g., in Rhodesia and Cyprus, we are unable to influence events in the way we want because we do not have the power or will to do so. It is true that we may have a special relationship with America, and, based on this is upon certain shared traditions and responsibilities, it will continue.

But anyone who has followed American policy towards Europe closely over the past few years will know how much our role as Washington's European partner has declined in relation to that of Germany or France. France, in fact, over a period of nearly two decades, pursued a blatantly anti-American policy, but its importance to America is much greater now than at the beginning of that period, because of its economic strength.

As regards Europe, the fact must be faced that for the first time for centuries British policy cannot be based upon the prevention of any single power dominating the continent because, out of weakness, we would be unable to do this. For more than a decade after 1945 we held back from joining schemes of greater European unity; we were confident of our superior strength in relation to our European neighbors, and we did not think that anything would succeed without us. Then when the others determined to go ahead on their own we found that we were unable to prevent them doing so or to shape what emerged in the way we wanted. For long we underestimated the economic prospects of our European neighbors and for even longer we overestimated our own strength and influence in relation to them.

### 2d Distinction

The recent intensification in the Paris-Bonn relationship owes a good deal to our economic weakness, as to our European diplomacy. President Giscard d'Estaing is not really very different in us at the moment and gives the impression that Anglo-French relations only feature in his mind when the annual summit comes along. It is sometimes said in London that if only we pursued our interests in Europe as ruthlessly as the French did we would have a scoring rate as high as theirs. This is another example of how we overestimate our influence and our nuisance value; we do not count in Europe like the French; the other countries of the community know that they can get along quite well — some say better — without us as they have done for years.

But there is another distinction which I must make in parenthesis here. French policy is certainly hard-headed now, but there is more to it than that: it is constructive about Europe (e.g., direct elections, the European Council, the Three Wise Men) which makes the ruthlessness both more effective and more acceptable to the rest of the community.

But the facts of our decline are too well known for us to be able to persuade foreign ob-



Sir Nicholas Henderson

servers that there is really little wrong with our industrial scene. Indeed we harp on our poverty to justify our plea for budgetary changes in the community. In France we have come nowadays to be identified with malaise as closely as in the old days we were associated with success. In many public statements Britain is mentioned as a model not to follow if economic disaster is to be avoided.

We had every Western European government ready to eat out of our hand in the immediate aftermath of war. For several years our prestige and influence were paramount and we could have stamped Europe as we wished. Jean Monnet and others on the continent had originally hoped to build a European economic union around the nucleus of a Franco-British union.

He sensed that London did not really believe that the idea would come off, and that to any case their fears of supranationality would deter them. He was correct in his analysis.

### Half-Heartedness

Twenty years ago we were ahead of France and Germany in many high technologies; but our leads have been whittled away, perhaps most startlingly in civil nuclear power. The French and Germans have tended to go in for meeting a growing demand for equipment that sells on technology, quality and reliability rather than on price.

The half-heartedness of Britain's political commitment to Europe is reflected in a similar lack of total involvement by British industrialists in meeting the requirements of the highly competitive continental market.

World economic conditions have been particularly difficult during the years that we have been members of the community. The community itself has been under severe strain and has been searching about for means of increasing its cohesion in the face of a world outside becoming colder and colder. The policies we have pursued toward it, or rather the style of our diplomacy, have not been a contribution to this task. Renegotiation distracted the European community for nearly 18 months from what should have been its prime task of coping with the oil-price crisis; nor did it do anything substantial to correct the financial problems of our membership.

### New Footing

It is impossible to say with any precision how much membership of the community could have helped us if our commitment to it had been more wholehearted. Our entry coincided with a world recession which we, largely as a result of our own earlier policies, were less able to withstand than our new partners. But there is no doubt that our general stance in the community has made us look an uncooperative member, with inevitable results. In areas where we should stand to benefit, e.g., regional development and the social fund, the rewards for Britain have been less than we hoped. On points where we have an excellent case, such as the CAP [Common Agricultural Program] and the budget, we are listened to with less sympathy than our arguments deserve. And when we stand alone, as in the EMS [European Monetary System], there is

initially victorious: we did not have the spur that defeat might have provided, nor did we have the strength with which victory should have endowed us.

Because we had survived the war intact we did not realize fully the motives or strength of the European search for unity. We underestimated the recovery powers of the continental countries and the great boost that could be given to their industrial development by membership of a common market. We overlooked one of the prime lessons of our own history, that we had been able to spearhead the industrial revolution in the 18th century, not because of our size — we only had a third of the population of France — but because, at a time when the countries of the continent were fragmented by internal tolls and tariff barriers, we were the biggest single market in Europe. We did not perceive fully how the Commonwealth would evolve and the reduced political and economic role that we would have in it.

As regards the American connection, the paradox has been that since the early days of peace the American government was promoting the cause of European unity. Monnet had extremely close contacts in the United States and there is evidence that it was the Americans themselves who stimulated the ideas that led to the Schuman plan. Yet, as already indicated, one of Britain's hesitations about Europe arose from its fear that participation in plans for greater European integration would lead to a loosening of London's special relationship with Washington.

Whatever the reasons behind them, our decisions in these years undoubtedly had an adverse effect upon our economy. We continued for too long to try to play a world role and failed to cut our coat according to our cloth. The prime minister, was saying as late as July, 1965, that "our frontiers are on the Himalayas." In consequence we were overextended financially and then when the realities of our economic weakness became inescapable we had to draw our horns in precipitously. By excluding ourselves from the organization of the Six that drew up the Treaty of Rome we deprived ourselves of the chance of fashioning the organization at the outset to suit our interests.

During the 1960s, the six signatories of the Treaty of Rome were able to develop their trade with each other and to create a large and sophisticated market. We had to content ourselves with continuing to trade in our traditional markets. We missed the opportunity, in the heyday before the rise in oil prices, to intensify our trade with Europe on the scale achieved by the original Six; no less important, British industry did not, at a time when it could have survived and profited by it, have to undergo the disciplines of a single highly competitive market. This has meant that Britain has not paid the same attention as its European partners to the development of high-technology products, or to the application of the latest technology to conventional production.

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a natural tendency for the other eight to think in terms of going ahead without us.

Even the most pessimistic account of our decline contains grounds for hope. The fact that France and the Federal Republic of Germany have managed to achieve such progress in so relatively short a time shows what can be done if there is the necessary will and leadership. Anybody who remembers the state of affairs in those countries in the decade following the war and compares it with the present day must conclude that nothing in a country's future is inevitable and that everything depends upon the national purpose. . . . But a considerable jolt is going to be needed if a lasting attenuation of civic purpose and courage is to be averted. North Sea oil should provide the material impulse, just as coal did two centuries ago. There are human elements that favor us compared with others: our political stability and the absence of that tendency in explosion that could always afflict France.

### Conclusions

I should like to end with three conclusions based on the years I have spent at the end of my career in France and Germany and comparing their present situations with ours.

First, if we are to defend our interests in Europe there must be a change in the style of our policy towards it. This does not mean giving things up or failing to assert our rights and requirements. It does mean, however, behaving as though we were fully and irrevocably committed to Europe.

There is certainly an acute problem ahead over our net budgetary contribution to the community. We have been hardly done by here. We are not going to find an easy solution whatever we do. So far as money is concerned the community is imbued with a spirit of grasp and take. But there is only one way to go about it if we are to hope to get our way, and that is to have a heart-to-heart talk with the leaders of the other eight countries on the basis that we are underserved and constant members interested in the fortunes of the community as a whole. To issue a warning of withdrawal if we do not get our way would not help our community partners believe that we would have more to lose than they by our withdrawal.

Secondly, viewed from abroad, it looks as though the facts of our present circumstances are not universally recognized in Britain. The British people do not give the impression that they are fully aware of how far Britain's economy has fallen behind that of our European neighbors or of the consequences of this upon living standards. Naturally people are conscious that they are better off now than 25 years ago but they may not know to what extent others in Europe have done much better or of the effects needed to reverse the trend.

In this fact-finding exercise the authorities may have a role to play so as to ensure that the public do not remain in ignorance of something that is a matter of national concern. It is impossible for anyone of my generation to forget how little the British government of the 1930s did to enlighten the British people about the rise of Nazi Germany. The needs today are certainly of a different kind but there does seem to be a responsibility upon government to prevent people being unaware of something that will certainly one day affect their future. There is also a task of explaining the [European] community to the British public rather than making it the scapegoat for our ills.

Finally, and as a corollary to this process of enlightenment, there would appear to be a need at the present time to do something to stimulate a sense of national purpose, of something akin in what has inspired the French and Germans over the past 25 years. No doubt the sort of patriotic language and flag-waving of former times is inappropriate for us today.

The revival of Germany has not owed anything to that kind of stimulus. But nevertheless the Germans have felt motivated by the dire need to rise from the ashes in 1945; and they have had to recover from their past politically too. Hence the dogged devotion to democracy that the Germans have shown since the war and the obligation that every one of them feels to make a contribution to economic, as well as political, recovery. Reaching out from their traditional Bismarckian policy of trying to balance East and West, the Germans have now identified their cause with commitment to the West.

The French on the other hand have found their national revival in a more traditional appeal to patriotism. They started at the bottom of the pit but it has not only been de Gaulle who has played on the need to overcome the country's sense of defeat and national humiliation. Giscard d'Estaing is no less ready in play on chauvinistic chords.

These then are the words with which I would like to end my official career, and if it is said that they go beyond the limits of an ambassador's normal responsibilities I would say that the fulfillment of these responsibilities is not possible in Western Europe in the present uncertain state of our economy and of our European policy.

## Burning of Indian Brides Alleged

By Sanjoy Hazarika

NEW DELHI, June 7 (AP) — Indian women leaders have begun campaigning against outlawed dowry system, a tradition still loved here despite charges that it results in murder of hundreds of young women annually dissatisfied husbands and in-laws.

Women are not for burning. "I wanted 150 ornaments last weekend outside the home of a Delhi family accused of fatally burning a bride. The family refused to come out to talk to the protesters."

Prakash Singh and Tarinder Kaur were married in December. In the tradition of Indian brides, the 24-year-old bride moved into the home of her husband's parents.

A police report filed before she died two weeks ago said she was watching television when her in-law set fire to her room and doused her with kerosene and her sister-in-law set her on fire. The woman, her sari in flames, rushed out of the room and collapsed. Neighbors tried to smother the flames with a blanket and her in-law took her to a hospital where she died.

### Charges Denied

Police said that Mrs. Singh accused her in-law of burning her because they did not consider dowry adequate. She said that she had subjected to weeks of threats, abuse and

### Over Inadequate Dowry

Mr. Singh's family denied the charges and said that the woman was not watching television but was cooking when her sari caught fire.

Her parents had given the bridegroom the equivalent of \$2,500 in cash, a motor scooter, a television set, a refrigerator and gold jewelry. The police said the dead woman's family reported that Mr. Singh's parents demanded more money.

Police are still investigating and have not made any arrests.

"Hundreds of young girls are burned or beaten to death every year by their husbands and mothers-in-law over the issue of dowry," said Sumitran, Krishan Kant, head of the Women's Grievances Society.

### 'Flabby, Spineless'

She said recently that the number of women burned to death in the Indian capital has increased in the last three years. The 1975 figure of 350 had doubled.

She acknowledged that some deaths were genuine accidents. But she said the most common explanation given by in-laws is the one the Singh's gave — the bride's sari — caught fire while she was cooking.

Although banned by law, the dowry system is widely practiced with the bride's family giving cash and gifts to the groom and his family. The amount a bridegroom can get varies from area

to area and depends on his qualifications, job and family status.

"An engineer with a degree from an American university may be worth as much as \$50,000, but a graduate from an Indian college may have to be content with \$2,000," Mrs. Kant said.

The anti-dowry law is "flabby and spineless," she said. The maximum penalty for demanding a dowry is six months in jail and a \$625 fine. She wants this raised to five years in prison and \$1,250 fine, and she wants a declaration of wedding gifts required on tax returns.

Prime Minister Morarji Desai's government says that it is considering strengthening the law and has barred public servants from "accepting, taking or abetting dowry."

A member of the government said recently that only nine complaints of bride burnings in New Delhi were investigated and continued for further action in the last three years.

Mrs. Kant said that the groom's families bribe police. New Delhi Police Chief J.N. Chaturvedi denied this. "Our real problem is that not enough witnesses are prepared to come forward with evidence," he said.

He said few bride deaths are solved but blamed the social system. "Unless society accepts the fact that dowry is wrong, how much can law or lawmakers do?" he asked.



Women demonstrate recently in New Delhi against family accused of burning a bride because her dowry was small.



## Exhibitions

## Paris-Moscow Art Links Explored

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, June 8 (IHT) — "Paris-Moscow 1900-1930," which will run until Nov. 5 at the Centre Pompidou, before opening in Moscow next year, is the monumental product (2,500 items) of close cooperation between the Beaubourg staff and the Soviet Ministry of Culture.

The point of the whole thing, as in the earlier shows "Paris-New York" and "Paris-Berlin," is to highlight the interaction of the arts in every form in either capital and to familiarize the Paris public with what was going on outside France during a given period.

The concept of such exhibitions is definitely valid, although visiting it has something like the effect of a full day's shopping on the legs, and roughly the equivalent of a full semester's credit in art history if one absorbs even half of what is presented.

It presents the visitor not only with specimens of the fine arts that pinpoint various forms of cross-influence, but also sections devoted to the theater, photography, literature, architecture and urbanism, interior decoration, music and (in the present case) agitprop, or revolutionary propaganda.

## Period of Change

For Russia, even more than for France, the period chosen was one of convulsive change and brainstorming, a bursting out of feudal patterns that led to a period of fantastic productivity until a new frost set in during the second half of the 1920s. It is a period, too, that has much to commend it even when its production was grotesque by modern standards and its thoughts those of a still naive adolescence. Effective brainstorming is not compatible with measured appraisal, and much of what is presented here is still a challenge to our minds.

The shift in architecture and the decorative arts from the elegant or the ostentatious to the practical and economical, both in Russia and in France, are obvious results of social and political considerations. One may applaud the considerations and still regard their application as disastrous. Functional furniture, "machines for living" (Le Corbusier's definition of a house), Rodchenko's "modern" and obviously uncomfortable worker's club

all raise questions with which we have hardly begun to come to terms.

And because of this everything was going much too fast, not for the artists, naturally, but for a large sector of the Russian people. Banality triumphed in the '20s and banality, said the poet Isaac Babel, "is synonymous with the counter-revolution." Babel, for such good words and others was murdered by Stalin. But it is too convenient to blame Stalin (whose name was found only once in the catalog index) for whatever went wrong with the huge class liberated by the revolution.

## Perspective

In his book on the European witch-craze of the 16th and 17th centuries, and bearing in mind all the major persecutions of our history — the Jews under the Catholic kings, the Huguenots in France, the Jews again under Hitler — H.R. Trevor-Roper sets such things in perspective. "Great massacres may be commanded by tyrants, but they are imposed by peoples." Afterwards, when the mood has changed, or when the social pressure, thanks to the blood-letting, no longer exists, the anonymous people slinks away, leaving public responsibility to the preachers, the theorists and the rulers who demanded, justified and ordered the act.

All this, obviously enough, does not come through in the exhibition, nor in the catalog, in which the article writers, by their constant attempts to describe an act of public indecency, what really happened and what really counts is mostly kept under shrouds and the shrouds are carefully described and scientifically analyzed.

But it would be unfair to expect more from people whose entire careers are based on the intuitive avoidance of taboos. The biggest taboo of all is that although the Soviet Union ceased being a revolutionary country in the vital and creative sense sometime in the '20s, although it entered then into a tunnel of conformity in which but few exceptions shone, although it has become one of the leading counter-revolutionary moral forces in the

world, this fact must not be recognized, nor must one acknowledge that the leading creative artists left the Soviet Union because of this. An exception was Malevich, who stuck it out and whose later writings and paintings have consequently until recently been totally suppressed and still remain for the most part inaccessible.

The point would hardly need to be dwelt upon were it not that such critical observations are conveniently brushed aside as anti-Soviet, whereas they are aimed at the powers that quelled the revolutionary spirit, the spirit of adventure, of the wild hypotheses of pure innovation and inquiry that were so obviously present in the early years after the revolution, and so obviously absent thereafter.

The French cannot be blamed for going along with this to the extent that they depend on their Soviet counterparts for artifacts, and to the extent that they are eager to establish normal relationships with their Soviet colleagues and to favor exchanges that may help wear down the mindless obscurantism to which too many passages of the catalog so obviously attest.

The show remains a well documented presentation of cross-influences — within limits. It is often pedantic where pedantry is a safe refuge from truth and life. It is conveniently factual where fact allows one to eschew subjective evidence, the testimony of human experience and sensitivity, and to muzzle the small, still voice of intuition.

Nonetheless it represents a breakthrough of sorts by taking the Russians out of their cultural ghetto for the first time in ages and presenting them, with their dazzling accomplishments, their international relevance in the past, and their desperate provincialism and irrelevance in the present. The Russians, in turn, if they were authentically the dialectical thinkers that their reference to Marx should make them, would take advantage of the contradiction and the criticism they are bound to encounter in order to reach a higher synthesis. Instead, one can only fear that they will go back to their ghetto with the comforting thought that although they have to be careful about criticism from within, they need pay no attention to criticism from without.



Dimitri Moor's 1921 poster at Paris show calls for help.

## On the Arts Agenda

PARIS — A new outlet program that opens June 9 will bring the first performance of the Paris Opera of Maurice Bejart's "Life," with Jean Babilier and Elisabeth Platel, which had its world premiere recently during the Bejart company's New York season. Also new to the Opera troupe will be Bejart's "Sensuelle in morte" set to Strauss' "Four Last Songs," with Florence Clenc, Dominique Khalouf, Noella Portois, Claude de Vulpian and Michael Denard in principal roles. Other ballets on the program are Bejart's "Bolero" in its version for male principal dancer, with the role shared by Jorge Donn and Jean-Pierre Franchetti. The program is completed by Kenneth MacMillan's "Song of the Earth," Stewart Kershaw will conduct. Other performances are scheduled for June 14, 16, 23, July 6, 11, 14 and 19.

PARIS — The 16th Festival du Marais opens June 11 with a performance of Oscar Wilde's "Salome" at the Hotel d'Almont, given by the Groupe Experimental Theatre in a staging by Francois Berot and choreography by Joseph Rusillo. The festival, which continues to July 13 at indoor and outdoor sites in the Marais section of Paris, includes a concert program concentrating on French music from 1789 to 1914, jazz, cafe theater, poetry readings and art exhibitions. (48 Rue Francois-Miron, Paris 4.)

FRANKFURT — Jansack's "Jenufa" will be given a new production by the Frankfurt Opera, with the first performance scheduled for July 8 and 11, in a staging by Alfred Kitchner with sets and costumes by Marco Arturo Marelli. Michael Gienel will conduct a cast headed by June Card, Sona Cervona, Maria Koutba, Danica Maslova, William Cochran, John Stewart and Boris Schwanbeck.

## The Art Market

## Glass Bowl Fetches Record £572,000

By Souten Melikian

LONDON, June 8 (IHT) — The two-day sale of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Constable-Maxwell's collection of ancient glass, which took place at Sotheby's on Monday and Tuesday, was memorable if only for one extraordinary item — a bowl with a hemispherical body and outcurving lip that sold for £572,000, or \$1.14 million. This is the world record for any piece of glass and is likely to remain so for years to come.

There are special reasons for such a small work of art — 10 centimeters high — to reach such a huge price. One is that it is miraculous for such a fragile piece to have come down in comparatively good condition. The body of the bowl is enclosed within a cage-like network of tangent circular rings and lotus petals, all converging toward a central ring that is gone. None of the glass vessels on record that once had a comparable network of tangent rings have survived except in fragmentary condition.

Technically, the piece represents a remarkable feat. It is now believed that glasses of this class were made by cutting and grinding a thick blank of cast or blown glass. They must have been rare even in their own time. Aesthetically, the object deserves to be considered one of the great masterpieces of the ancient world.

## Less Obvious

The origin and period of the piece is less obvious than is suggested by the catalog, which calls it "Roman." It is more likely to be Middle Eastern. There is some reason for considering the possibility of an Iranian provenance, or it could have been made in Syria under Iranian influence. The profile of the bowl, with its outer cage and flange, follows that of a standard type of Iranian bronze vessel in Achaemenid times. The shape of the inner wall, a hemispherical cup with outcurving lip, compares with that of Iranian silver pieces made under the Parthian dynasty, in the second or first century B.C.

The highly characteristic pattern of tangent rings of decreasing diameter as they near the bottom finds only one parallel that has not been considered in the literature so far. It may be seen on a famous



The million-dollar bowl.

bowl made in Sasanian times, possibly in the sixth century, which is traditionally called Solomon's cup and is supposed to have been sent by the Caliph Harun al-Rashid to Charlemagne.

Whatever the final conclusion, the least that can be said is that a phenomenal price was paid for a marvelous object whose provenance has not been firmly elucidated.

Objects of a unique and extraordinary character within their own category tend to go far beyond their highest price estimates. The bowl is rumored in the trade to have been bought for \$50,000 or \$25,000 within the last 15 years or so. That is indeed the price that a high-powered dealer might have put on such a piece in the 1960s. Minutes before Monday's session, Sotheby's experts were saying that they were confident that the bowl would fetch something like half a million dollars. They certainly are or dreamed that this figure would be more than doubled.

This was repeated on a smaller scale with the second-most important piece, a yellowish green bowl with molded designs carrying the signature of a glassmaker called Aristeas. Only one other piece signed by the artist has been recorded. The Constable-Maxwell bowl, a tiny thing 6 centimeters high by 6.7 in diameter, the rim

showing two repairs, nevertheless soared to £82,500. Scholars agree that Aristeas, despite his Greek name, worked in Syria. The work far removed from the art of Greece did not prevent the cat from referring to the piece Roman.

Indeed, the second fact emphasized by the Constable-Maxwell sale is that our knowledge of glass is sketchy. More than 90 percent of the pieces in the trade, and the fore of those that eventually reach museums, come from uncontrolled excavations. The overwhelming majority, these days, arrive in Syria and the surrounding territories that were historically and culturally part of it. On Tuesday the two tiles in Constable-Maxwell sale, one £1,100 and £880. In April, a preserved example from the Chacir collection formed in Lebar was sold at Drouot Rive Gauche "Roman 4-5th c." for one-third the lowest London figure. The ancient-glass market is so unpredictable that any other set of the art market.

Despite the care with which estimates had been established Sotheby's experts, prices were far above the highest estimate — far below the lowest. The brill success of the sale was determined by the handful of splendid and objects that excited museum foundation curators the world o

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## Around the Galleries

## Tate Museum Extensions Double Its London Exhibition Space to 60 Halls

## London

Tate 79, Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1, until fall.

At last the extensions begun at the Tate in 1972 are complete, doubling the former space. Most of the space is devoted to the display of work from the permanent collections. The first 20 galleries are given over to the historical British collection, from 16th-century portraiture of the pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood (c. 1850-1875), a collection richly augmented in this past week by a gift from Paul Mellon's personal collection of 30 British sporting paintings, including two by the greatest of horse painters, George Stubbs. The other 40 galleries cover the modern collection — British, American and European art, from French Impressionism to minimal, conceptual, and absolutely up-to-the-minute work. Highlights include Gallery 27 North — British Figurative Art 1940-1979; Gallery 37 — British Visionary Art and the styles developed from Cubism; Galleries 40 and 41 — International Abstraction to 1939; and Galleries 56-57 — Abstract Expressionism and Post-Painterly Abstraction, which has prime examples of Gorky, Pollock, de Kooning, Rothko, Newman, Still, Guston, Stella, Louis, Noland and Motherwell.

Anne Redpath, Mercury Gallery, 26 Cork Street, London W1, to June 16.

This is a small retrospective of 20 works by the late Anne Redpath (1895-1965) ranging from an early oil portrait of one of her artist sons to a 1963 oil of "Buildings in Amsterdam" and including the masterly Mediterranean painting, "Houses on a Hill."

Gregory Fink, Chande Gallery, 5-6 Cork Street, London W1, to June 19.

English by birth, Brazilian by training and domicile, Fink, still in his early 30s, has perfected for himself a medium of gold leaf and bitumen, heightened with color, suitable to his personal visions. The recent works, considerably influenced by Oriental art, exploit to the full the value of black and gold in dramatically lighting moments of still silence between movements.

Helmut Rieck, Brotherton Gallery, 77 Walton Street, London SW3, to June 22.

Working in oil on small postcard-sized cards, this young (born 1952) German artist paints dreamlike landscapes — based on photographs, but which "reflect the elements omitted by the photographer" — of Germany, Italy, Wales, India and Mexico.

Lionel Grimston Fawkes (1849-1931), J.L.W. Bird at Morton Morris, 32 Bury Street, St. James's, London SW1, to June 22.

Under the title "Thrice Happy Isles," this is a collection of more than 100 drawings and watercolors of the West Indies, executed by Fawkes when he was aide-de-camp to the commander of the Caribbean forces in the 1870s. Though offi-

cially an amateur, Fawkes brought to bear on his themes the professional eye which 20 years later caused him to be appointed professor of military topography at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Costa, Chastenet European Arts, 17 Eccleston Street, London SW1, to June 23.

Hungarian-born, German-trained, Paris-based Costa, once a student of Archipenko, Feininger and Klee, is represented in his third London one-man show by a collection of fine, predominantly gray-and-white abstractions of much elegance and finesse.

The Model: Mirror of History, British Museum, Great Russell Street, London WC1, to Sept. 9.

Since the Renaissance the medalion and the plaque have been in the forefront of historical commemoratives. This comprehensive loan show of 500 works begins with the complete medallic oeuvre of Pisanello (c.1380-1455) through the medals of Matsys, Duerer, and Hilliard; European political and religious specimens of the 17th and 18th centuries; and the American War of Independence, to Art Nouveau, Symbolism and the vast range of contemporary work by such sculptors as the British Kornt and Fink, the Japanese Kakuyama, the French Bezombes, the Spanish Lopez Hernandez and the Italian Rizzi.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

## Brussels

Lacquered Objects, Auditorium, Hamoir, Avenue Hamoir, Brussels, through June.

This exhibition consists of about 160 lacquered objects. European lacquer work is included, mostly painted with 18th-century artifice, ladies in impeccable décolleté, cherubs with the regulation overfed look, elegant portraits; there are scenes of bucolic carnival fun in Bruegel style, as the Belgian town of Spa was once a center for lacquer work using wood from a nearby forest that resembled that

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grown in the Far East. Some achieve real distinction, but on the whole decorated snuffboxes and the rest have less pictorial refinement and interest than, say, an Oriental opium-pipe case or the handsome picnic set from Japan complete with rice-wine flask.

Bogaert, Galerie Presences, 423 Avenue Louise, Brussels, to June 11.

More of Bogaert's mansions, graciously placed in greenery, each with a note of mystery in Magritte style but managing to avoid the stigma of imitation. Houses have candles burning in far corners, rampant foliage rearing up menacingly between facade and fence, sit dramatically on sea or rock-strewn desert with no visible means of support; his architectural concepts stem from a real sense of fantasy, but here and there only just step a fairy-castle effect.

Brabant, Fawcett, Studio Passage 44, Brussels, to June 24.

The Belgian province of Brabant produced a crop of native artists all inspired by the Paris wave of Fauves. Not many ever gained more than a national reputation, although some claim Ensor as a forerunner of the group. None of Ensor's feel for color seems to have rubbed off on the Brabant artists. Their palettes are restrained by Fauve criteria though some, Rik Wouters and Ferdinand Schirer outstandingly, have a brighter, lighter hand. George Creten's por-

traits of women have a sophisticated sensuality in the Fauve current; de Kat's portraits of a woman, "La Cocotte," catches perversity and a touch of insolent decadence. His painting of a friend and fellow artist, Medard Maertens, has strong links with German Expressionism.

Peter Schmidt, Galerie Paul Ide, 41 Avenue Louise, Brussels, to June 12.

An artist with clear, instantly evident talent shows muted reposeful watercolors, lavender, beige, cream, smoke gray, that blend with his cool still life, the absolute simplicity of subject set off by his effortless sense of composition and sureness of hand with color and form. A room with a door opening out on to a balcony, a glimpse of sea beyond, austere in its understated color and rigorous avoidance of surreal fancy, has an intense and concentrated appeal to the eye and the emotions. A cream jug of lilies, a row of peaches with tall black stalks, a table sprinkled with a few homely objects, all take on a kind of secret depth.

In the same gallery, two Belgian artists who have drawn Brussels, each in his own fashion, show aspects of the city, its monuments, gardens, daily life. Capitan peoples his paintings with market vendors, cafe groups, passers-by, participants, picking out here and there a head to halo and drawing them in sharper focus as portraits of real people. His treatment is deliberately soft-edged and hesitant, a move

away from his earlier period of realistic and enticingly painted trains and tramps. Bellor has a surreal outlook and likes to spring a surprise or two, like his painting of the robed, recumbent martyr apparently horizontal in space, whose bronze effigy actually forms part of a group sculpture in the Grand Place that serves as a touchstone for superstitious tourists in search of good luck, and his carefully detailed painting of the closed doors of the Palais de Justice, the towering Brussels landmark, which are a real revelation as they are always seen open only with the carving hidden.

—RONA DOBSON

## Paris

Patterning Paintings, American Center for Students and Artists, 261 Boulevard Raspail, Paris 14, to June 30.

Where there's a will, there's a way. It is an article of the American Artistic Creed that nothing is significant if it is not a statistical fact. But an art movement is. A painter cannot be significant. That would be undemocratic, and since our passion is democratic, our logic must follow. As a result, although there have been no new art movements anywhere in the world for some years now — and isn't it refreshing! — some resourceful dealers are now trying to concoct one that will persuade the buying public that this is indeed something significant and that it is safe (and profitable) to follow the herd.

The new movement: patterning painting. A critic (John Perreault) has gravely explained that this is an art with feminist (because derived from patchwork), neo-Dadaist (because referring to wallpaper "and other unfairly despised forms of decoration") and mystical (because of inherent "defocusing of pinpoint consciousness necessary to grasp all-over systems of repeats") connotations. Be that as it may, we have here some pretty works (Miriam Schapiro), some definitely ugly but "important" if we are to believe our dealer friends (Robert Zakanich), and some middle grounds like the works of Tony Robbin that are somewhere between patchwork and constructivism.

If calling this a movement contributes to the happiness and mental comfort of the buyer it would be unkind to quibble about it. I shall quibble nonetheless because systematic movements breed stupid certainties and spare everyone the trouble of thinking for himself. Works on show here should be viewed for their individual merits. That's all there is to see.

George Grosz, Galerie Negru, 40 Rue Mazarine (courtyard), Paris 6, to June 30.

Drawings mostly, two watercolors and some lithographs from the various periods of Grosz' life, but concentrating on the '20s in Germany. A good selection of this artist who was at his best when fired by hatred.

—MICHAEL GIBSON



Self-portrait of Giorgio de Chirico, 1920.

## Metaphysical Imprint

## Venice

Physical Painting, Palazzo Assi, Campo San Samuele 31, Venice, until July 15.

Metaphysical painting was an art movement which, though it lasted more than a decade, left a deep imprint and influenced much that followed in modern art.

The word "metaphysical" here is strictly tied to the Aristotelian, philosophical term, but rather metaphysical painting, by willfully using real objects into "unreal" settings, into scenery unrelated and foreign to them, meant to conjure a world full of soundings, byes, inexplicable connections.

He views stretching into the distance are sun-bright and Mediterranean, yet ebilly, the air between clouds and towers and over Italian squares striped with lacquer shadow hang as stiff and heavy as if made from iron. Fleets as if seen for an instant from corner of one's eye, a train is departing, a child is running, but otherwise there is no event. The columns, the key-stone gods, the Fosse pastries, the sawdust-filled nequins, the blackboards and in flags, lie sunning themselves in a seless static stage, acting in a settling story.

he metaphysical work seems to be... but also gives the impression that something else was at to happen... as if other bolts... were about to enter square of the canvas," wrote Giorgio de Chirico, the metaphysical painter par excellence.

he son of Italian parents, he born in Greece in 1888 and last year in Rome at the age of When he studied art in Munich, became familiar with the etchings of the symbolist Klinger, and tired the moody scenery of the

Romantic Boecklin, nostalgic for the long-lost antique, and was able to visit further examples of the Greek splendors he grew up with in the Bavarian museums. At the same time, all about him a great turmoil was changing conventional art. While, before World War I, the first tremors of German Expressionism, Fauvism, Constructivism, and Futurism were felt in Europe, de Chirico, together with his brother Savinio (whose original name was Andrea de Chirico) after their many youthful wanderings, feeling they must claim their Italian heritage, enlisted.

The show in Venice begins with de Chirico's mentors, Klinger and Boecklin, of the first a series of etchings on the travels of a ghostly globe, of the second an oil, prettily idyllic, and not typical of his dark romantic brooding.

These are followed by oils from de Chirico's best period: tightly massed towers throwing knife-sharp shadows — the marble torsoes, bananas, hieroglyphs on slates preserved in a glassy air — painted with a rude sign-painter's stroke, in machine-oil blacks, blue-greens and freight-car reds, all the pungent, melodramatic colors of the oleograph rendered with a deliberate swagger and sardonic force. A series of portraits, of self and others, eyeballs and fingers so strongly modelled and protruding as to be almost grotesque, are of a hallucinatory clarity.

This is the kernel of the exhibition. Its other high point is the Morandi room with its series of "boxes," filled with odd objects in finely tuned balance, ending with one still life worth the whole show, in a new and final direction, in mild and milky colors, sternly and poetically confirming all the material world before us.

—EDITH SCHLOSS

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Page 11 Saturday-Sunday, June 9-10, 1979

## Shipping Firms, 13 Aides Fined \$6.1 Million in U.S.

WASHINGTON, June 8 (UPI)—Federal judges today imposed million in fines on seven major shipping companies and 13 executives accused of illegally fixing prices between the United States and Europe.

The corporations pleaded not guilty before a U.S. District Court felony violation of the Sherman antitrust law, while the individuals pleaded not guilty to a misdemeanor charge.

Mark Sheehan, a Justice Department spokesman, said that the fines are "clearly the largest in any case under the Sherman act."

The defendants, including two of shipping firms, were indicted last week by a federal grand jury on charges that they fixed rates from 1971 to 1975 without approval of the Federal Maritime Commission (FMC, June 5). The seven

firms are involved in container shipping, which comprises about 60 percent of the annual shipping between the United States and Europe, and had total revenues of \$1 billion in 1974.

The court fined the 13 executives the maximum \$50,000 each. She assessed the maximum \$1 million on four corporations: Atlantic Container Line Ltd., a group of firms with offices in Southampton, England; Hapag-Lloyd, a West German company with headquarters in Hamburg; Sea-Land Services Inc., Menlo Park, N.J.; and United States Lines Inc., New York.

The judge also imposed a fine of \$800,000 on Dart Containerline Co. Ltd., a group of firms with principal offices in Southampton and Antwerp, Belgium; a \$450,000 fine on Seabrain Lines Inc., New

York, and a \$250,000 fine on American Export Lines Inc., which has since merged into Farrell Lines Inc. of New York.

### Australia Rejects Ruling

CANBERRA, Australia, June 8 (Reuters)—The Australian government said that a U.S. District Court's judgment against four Australian uranium producers for breaches of anti-trust regulations would not be enforceable or recognized in Australia.

Attorney General Peter Durack told the Senate that an order protecting the companies from liability under the court's judgment was proclaimed today in the national interest. The companies are Conzinc Rio Tinto of Australia, Mary Kathleen Uranium Ltd., Pancon Uranium Mines Ltd. and Queensland Mines Ltd.

The U.S. court, in a judgment last January, found nine foreign companies, including the Australian firms, liable for an undetermined amount in a case brought against them and 20 U.S. companies by Westinghouse Electric. It charged that marketing arrangements by the uranium producers in 1972 violated U.S. antitrust laws (JHT, May 5).

Meanwhile, in Washington, the Senate Judiciary Committee filed a petition in federal court aimed at forcing the Justice Department to release documents from the department's abortive investigation of the uranium industry. The department had been conducting a major inquiry into the alleged uranium cartel when it suddenly closed the investigation a year ago and allowed just one defendant, Gulf Oil, to plead guilty to a misdemeanor account.

## People in Business

Rhone-Poulenc chemical group president Jean Gandolfi assumes additional responsibilities as general director with the retirement of Renard Gillet, who has been named honorary president. Jean Gillet, previously general director of the petrochemical division, has been named adjunct general director of the firm and will be replaced by Didier Pinaud-Valentin.

British Airways has named chief executive Ross Stintson as chairman, replacing Sir Frank McPadden, who is leaving the company. Roy Watts, director of finance and planning, will replace Mr. Stintson as chief executive. Kenneth Williams, engineering director, has been appointed deputy chairman.

Michel Kopff, administrator and general director of Esso France, has been named president and general

director, replacing Henri Lamaison who plans to retire.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust has appointed vice president James Hoey as manager for its Swiss operations. He replaces Guntar Krauss, vice president, who returns to the head office in New York.

Jerry Stead has been named vice president of finance and administration for Honeywell Europe in Brussels. He replaces Joseph Grimes who has been appointed vice president for the Far East and Australia.

Crown Central Petroleum Corporation has appointed Michael Church, previous general manager of the firm's London office, managing director of its subsidiary Crown Central International.

## Blumenthal Gloomy on Oil Trend

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, June 8 (WP)—A 33-percent increase since last autumn in the price of imported oil has become the world's most serious economic problem, certain to cause more inflation and a loss of economic growth this year and next, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said yesterday.

Efforts to cope with the problem will be the principal concern at the Tokyo summit meeting later this month, he said. "There will be intense scurrying around (on energy) between now and the summit," Mr. Blumenthal said, "and in Tokyo, it will be energy, energy and more energy." Mr. Blumenthal will meet with other finance ministers in Paris next week for further discussions at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Mr. Blumenthal said that the sharply escalating OPEC prices since the embargo in Iran exports have had "a serious impact on inflation and growth that is unanticipated and makes the president's task (of guiding the U.S. economy) more difficult."

### Saudi Prices

If Saudi Arabia, the largest producer, raises its prices to the higher end of the range of prices being charged by other members of the cartel, Mr. Blumenthal said, the price increase since last year will amount to 40 percent. That does not take into account another, general OPEC increase that is expected to be put into effect at OPEC's meeting later this month in Geneva.

Higher energy prices, Mr. Blumenthal said, will continue to ripple through the economy "in the second half of this year," making the policy of economic management more difficult. "Because of energy costs, he said, the underlying inflation rate is not likely to be reduced below a 'hardly satisfactory' 8 percent to 9 percent, despite a projected economic slowdown."

Mr. Blumenthal estimated that the oil price increases announced since last year would reduce the real level of the U.S. gross national product by one-fourth to one-half of 1 percent this year, and by another one-half of 1 percent next year.

The actual cost of imported oil, which was \$42 billion last year, would rise to about \$52 billion this year and to \$56 billion next year. All told, the major industrial nations in the OECD would pay an extra \$33 billion for oil this year, compared to last year, and \$13 billion on top of that next year.

Mr. Blumenthal wound up his gloomy statistical report by estimating that the inflationary impact on the OECD as a whole would be between 0.75 percentage

## Slower Growth, Inflation Cited

point and 1 point on this year's price indexes, and 1 to 1.5 points next year over what otherwise would have been the case. The impact in the United States would be somewhat smaller than in the OECD as a whole, he said.

Despite the higher oil bill for the United States, Mr. Blumenthal said

that estimates of the U.S. trade deficit were not being changed because increased manufactured and agricultural goods exports would offset the swollen oil costs.

Although the United States is increasingly worried by the oil price situation, Mr. Blumenthal conceded that there were few solutions in the short run. At the summit meeting, he said, the emphasis will be on cooperative efforts to boost alternative sources of energy and reduce consumption.

## IMF Urges Further Action By U.S. to Stem Inflation

WASHINGTON, June 8 (Reuters)—A report by the staff of the International Monetary Fund says that the United States must do more about its inflation rate, monetary sources said yesterday.

The report, which will be before the board of the IMF later this month when it makes its annual review of the U.S. economy, suggests that the present policies are only a minimum response to the problem.

The sources stressed that the report does not include firm recommendations on U.S. policy and is simply a working paper for board discussion of the U.S. economy. Furthermore, the staff began working on it several weeks ago before it became evident that the U.S. economy was slowing down and before yesterday's report that wholesale prices in May had risen 0.4 percent, the smallest rise since last August.

Nonetheless, the sources said

that the authors of the report had indicated that further action should be taken against inflation, particularly through monetary policy with an increase in interest rates to further dampen demand in the consumer and housing sectors. This is a speedier and more flexible instrument than fiscal policy, they noted.

The sources said that the U.S. inflation rate should be brought closer to that of the major countries with which it trades. Such an objective would mean that an inflation rate for this year of at least 8.5 percent, such as envisaged by Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, would be too high.

Senior U.S. officials have said recently, however, that they expect a drop in inflation in the months to come. The factors pointing to such a development include a decline in food prices. For example, wholesale prices for consumer foods fell 1.3 percent last month.

Furthermore, the U.S. officials pointed out that energy costs, which rose at an annual rate of about 30 percent in the first four months of this year, are unlikely to continue to increase at that rate. The recent strength of the dollar also will play a part, the officials said.

The officials conceded that some sharp increases in producer prices have yet to work their way through to the consumer price level. Also it may be difficult to restrain wages unless there is a significant reduction of inflation fairly soon. This is where an incomes policy should be of help, but the monetary sources said that the IMF study does not place any special emphasis on this because of the legal and constitutional problems involved.

### China Said Getting Loan

PEKING, June 8 (Reuters)—Bayerische Vereinsbank has signed an agreement to provide about \$100 million in credit to the Bank of China, West German sources said today.

## Confidence Index Falls Again in U.S.

NEW YORK, June 8 (Reuters)—Consumer confidence and buying plans declined in May for the third consecutive month, a Conference Board study released today showed.

The board said that the consumer confidence index declined to 78.7 in May from 81.5 in April and 85.8 in March, while the buying plans index dropped to 94.1 from 101.2 in April and 115.6 in March.

The survey, conducted by National Family Opinion Inc., includes 5,000 families across the nation. Less than 23 percent of the families considered current business conditions good, against 27 percent in April. In May, 6.7 percent of those surveyed planned to buy a car within the next six months, against 7.6 percent in April, and 24.6 percent expected to buy a major appliance, against 27 percent in April.

## Wall Street Prices Off as Volume Slows

NEW YORK, June 8 (Reuters)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed slightly lower today in moderate trading as energy shares and a number of other issues were hurt by profit-taking.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 1.82 to 835.15 and declining issues led advances 734 to 683. Volume slowed to 31.47 million shares from 43.38 million yesterday, the heaviest trading since Nov. 1.

McDonnell Douglas was again among the most active issues. It

gained slightly today after suffering repeated declines.

Among recently depressed airline issues, National Airlines fell over a point. It is heavily dependent on its DC-10s, which were recently grounded.

Losers in the energy group included Exxon, Mobil, Atlantic Richfield, Getty Oil, Halliburton and Hughes Tool.

Phillips Petroleum was active and off sharply. The company lowered its estimated reserves in the North Sea.

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines fell 1 1/4 to 48 after reporting sharply lower fiscal year profits yesterday.

Northrop jumped two to 32. It estimated its portion of the MX strategic missile project approved today by President Carter to be about \$1 billion.

Kaiser Steel rose. It said it raised prices on most of its flat-rolled products, effective Aug. 1, and that

the increases average 1.2 percent over its entire product line.

American Stock Exchange prices were lower with the index at 194.28, off 0.25.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat, corn and soybeans closed substantially higher and oats irregularly higher.

After the market closed, the Agriculture Department said it is initially forecast total 1979 Soviet Union grain production at between 170 and 210 million tons compared with official Soviet goal of 226.8 million and the record 237.2 million produced last year.

## Britain Posts Large Deficit in Trade, Transactions

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

LONDON, June 8 (NYT)—Britain's trade account tumbled to a deficit averaging \$377 million in the first four months of this year, the government announced today. This was a result of a sharp decline in exports, analysts had expected.

## Oil Prices Did Receding from High

ROME, June 8 (AP-DJ)—Oil prices in the Western Mediterranean market are lowering their level from recent peaks reached last week because of a steep decline in prices of key refined products, market participants said today.

Independent brokers said potential buyers now expect to pay, at \$2.50-to-\$3.50 a barrel less than they paid a week ago, but prices of crude are not selling at lower prices pending further information of the market. Several sources said the market was "very loose" and one said it was "contingent to a panic" as quotations for gas oil (light heating oil) and gasoline.

The market has definitely moved downward in the past two weeks, one trader said.

However, sources emphasized that spot crude prices currently are very high — \$34-\$35 for Arabian zanzibar crude — more than 50 percent above official price of oil sold under contract.

A related development, sources said, Libya notified buyers of a "major" reduction of about 10 percent in supplies beginning July 1. The North African nation's cutback was "solely for fiscal reasons," but some sources speculated that Libya might divert the oil to the spot market as prices are higher.

## White House Finishes Draft of Trade Bill

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP-DJ)—The Carter administration has completed the drafting of a complicated 373-page bill to carry out the international trade agreements negotiated in Geneva and the legislation is scheduled for introduction in the House and Senate next Friday.

Because of the unusual procedures that Congress has adopted for considering this legislation, the draft bill is being widely circulated before it is formally introduced. Congress will have 90 legislative days, after its formal introduction, to approve or disapprove it, and no changes will be permitted.

A large part of the bill is devoted to the technical aspects of how the United States will administer and enforce its anti-dumping and countervailing duty laws to offset foreign government subsidies on exports.

Basically, the legislation provides the mechanism for Congress to approve and implement the international codes and other agreements that the United States has negotiated in Geneva during the last several years with its major trading partners.

## Dollar Declines In Yen Trading

LONDON, June 8 (AP-DJ)—The dollar dropped sharply and swung against the yen today after a Japanese official said in Washington that his government favors a somewhat stronger yen-exchange rate.

Elsewhere, the dollar showed relatively little movement with the exception of sterling, which slipped due to disappointing trade figures.

Gold prices finished at \$279.50-280.00, bid-asked, up from \$276.75 at the opening and up \$3 from yesterday.

The head of Japan's Economic Planning Agency, Tokusaburo Kozaka, said Tokyo would like to see the yen rate stabilize at around 190-200 yen to the dollar, implying a dollar depreciation of about 10 percent.

He explained that such a rate would facilitate Japan's continuing efforts to reduce its trade surplus.

The dollar, which had been trading around 220.00 yen before the statement, fell more than 2 percent to 215.00 yen but recovered later to finish at 218.25 yen compared with 219.60 yen late yesterday and 221.20 a week earlier.

## News and Notes

Air Canada said that it will announce a major order next week for a medium-range, wide-bodied jet from Boeing or Airbus Industrie, the European consortium. The carrier, which has said it will need 30 or more such aircraft over a 10-year period at a cost of \$1.5 billion and \$2 billion, is known to favor the Boeing 767 strongly over the Airbus A-310.

Indonesian President Suharto and Japanese Premier Masayoshi Ohira, who also discussed economic cooperation and Japan's cooperation in various industrial projects in member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

West Germany and France soon will sign a \$1-billion agreement for the joint construction of a new anti-tank helicopter, according to Aerospatiale, of France. The combat helicopter will be built in partnership with Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm. The program will involve up to 1,000 helicopters.

Phillips Petroleum said that its Phillips group partnership reduced its estimate of the oil and gas reserves in the greater Ekofisk area in the Norwegian North Sea to 3.7 billion barrels from 4.4 billion. The estimates came from additional development drilling and do not include amounts that may be produced from enhanced recovery techniques, the company said.

Japan and Indonesia have agreed to set up a committee to manage bilateral cooperation in energy development. Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said an agreement was reached at a meeting in Tokyo between In-

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## Viking Resources International N.V.

Curacao, Netherlands Antilles

In the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on 7th June, 1979, a cash dividend of US\$ 0.30 per ordinary share was declared payable as from 15th June, 1979 on the ordinary shares outstanding as of 15th June, 1979 against delivery of dividend coupon nr. 7 with:

Pierson, Heiding & Pierson N.V.  
Herengracht 214  
Amsterdam

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

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Société Générale de Banque Generale Bankmaatschappij April 1979







Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100x High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100x										High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100x High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100x											
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816	54	Shaw	58	9.5	4	41	94	54	54	-14	234	194	194	194	54	11	49	12	124	12	+14
492	19	Shaw	1	4.2	8	29	234	234	234	-14	134	134	134	134	54	11	49	12	124	12	+14
274	19	Shaw	1	4.2	8	29	234	234	234	-14	134	134	134	134	54	11	49	12	124	12	+14
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## Will Meet Borg for French Title

## Pecci Eliminates Connors

By Nick Spout

June 8 (IHT) — Victor Pecci, the son of the famous tennis player, defeated Jimmy Connors in the French Open tennis semifinals match, 7-5, 6-4, 5-7.

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well," Connors said. "He got a lot of first serves in during the past few days and it has pulled him through."

Connors thought that he had regained his momentum after the third set. "I was returning a lot better in the fourth set," he said, "but my serve let me down."

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Victor Pecci returns a volley from Jimmy Connors in Pecci's four-set upset victory in the semifinals of the French Open.

## Giants Snap Cardinals' Streak

From Agency Dispatches

ST. LOUIS, June 8 — Mike Ivie's two-out, three-run home run capped a five-run rally in the ninth inning last night and led the St. Louis Cardinals to a 12-10 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals.

San Francisco held off a St. Louis rally in the bottom of the ninth to end the Cardinals' seven-game winning streak. It was only the second victory in the last 12 games for the Cardinals.

The Cardinals sent 12 batters to the plate in the first inning and took a 6-2 lead, but the Giants pecked away until Ivie's decisive homer broke a 9-9 tie.

Willie McCovey's solo home run in the third inning for the Giants was the 511th of his career, tying Mel Ott for 11th place on the all-time list.

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Cubs 4, Padres 3

In Chicago, Mike Vail's pinch sacrifice fly scored Sam Mejias with the tie-breaking run in the eighth inning as Chicago defeated San Diego, 4-3.

Orlando 3, Royals 1

In the American League, at Baltimore, Sam Rice hit his 10th and 11th home runs of the season as Boston beat Chicago, 9-2.

Twins 4, Yankees 1

In New York, Geoff Zahn, Mike Bascik and Mike Marshall scored eight hits in pitching Minnesota to a 4-1 victory over New York.

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## As Spectacular Bid Seeks Crown

## Bout Overshadows the Belmont

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, June 8 (NYT) — It is advertised as a horse race but it is beginning to look like the hottest flyweight bout since Jimmy Wilde boxed Pancho Villa. In spite of the aura of invincibility that has surrounded Spectacular Bid through 12 successive stakes, in spite of predictions that he will go to the post tomorrow at odds of 1-10, eight cockeyed optimists paid \$1,000 each yesterday and a ninth forked over \$5,000 to buy their odds on a shot at the Kentucky Derby and Preakness winner in the 11th Belmont Stakes.

That's probably a track record for racy speculation, yet what were they talking about in their stable area yesterday? Two half-pint gladiators who hate each other's guts.

If Spectacular Bid can carry his speed a mile and a half and add the big silver August Belmont Cup to the hardware he collected in Kentucky and Maryland, a phenomenal upset in racing will come to pass: the American turf will have its third Triple Crown winner in three years. And with history panting to be made, who commands the stage?

In this corner, wearing the black and blue silks of Hawksworth Farm, Kayo Ron Franklin of Dun, Md. In the green and white of Bertram Firestone, Angel (One-Punch) Cordero Jr. of Santurce, Puerto Rico.

Coulda Been Worse

"It coulda cost me my life," Franklin said of the bumping incident that brought him to blows with Cordero at Belmont on Wednesday afternoon.

"My rider didn't show up," LeRoy Jolley said at a press breakfast that Cordero was expected to attend. "I understand he's out doing his roadwork."

Jolley was asked whether he was worried that Cordero, whom he was put up on General Assembly tomorrow, might let his quarrel with Spectacular Bid's jockey interfere with his racing.

"As long as neither one swings at me," the trainer said, "I don't care what they do."

The reason the jockeys' tiff has been getting more attention than the athletic contest among horses is that bad blood has been brewing between the riders since the Florida Derby on March 6. After Spectacular Bid won that race in spite of a bad ride, 19-year-old Franklin accused the more experienced Cordero and Jorge Valasquez of trying to lure him into difficulties.

Cordero was reluctant to talk about it but Buddy Delp wasn't. The trainer of Sensational Bid and surrogate father of Ron Franklin seldom is.

"Yes," he said, "I'm always upset when Franklin is in because he doesn't get upset for no reason. They tried to do this in the Florida Derby, the Bluegrass, the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness and we won 'em all. I'm not worried."

Watching films of the bumping, neither the trainer nor the jockey saw anything to suggest that Cordero was trying to keep his mouth straight. "He wanted to bury him,"

He apologized for that, he said yesterday, and when Cordero tossed him congratulations after the Kentucky Derby, it appeared that all feeling had blown over.

Then, in the Preakness, Cordero went wide with his mount, Screen King, forcing Franklin to lose gobs of ground to stay outside away from trouble. Ron called this poor sportsmanship in a television interview. Angel reacted angrily and storm signals flew again.

Day before yesterday in a race for 2-year-old fillies, Cordero's mount ducked in at the start and slammed Franklin's filly. Back in the jockeys' quarters, words and blows were exchanged without earthshaking effect. Indeed, the stewards decided the rhetoric and the punches put together were worth only a \$250 fine for each combatant.

A night's sleep and morning gallops didn't mollify Franklin. "If I woulda been dropped he woulda got days," meaning that if he had fallen, Cordero would have been suspended. "I don't know why I didn't go down. I was halfway knocked down. God had to be riding on my back to help me."

He believed the interference had been deliberate on Cordero's part. "He showed his whip," he said. "Show a whip to a 2-year-old leaving the gate and he'll duck in. It's only natural. Why did he do it? Just jealous. I guess. I don't see why he should be jealous. He's got a bunch of stakes horses. He's got more horses to ride than I have. He shouldn't try to take me off my mount. I work as hard as he does."

On returning to the jockeys' room, Franklin said, "I walked up to him and he took a swing at me. I got him down on the ground and I started punching him. I didn't really get in a good shot because they were pulling me off. He said, 'I'll kill you.' I can't say it in Spanish, but I heard it."

Not in Worry

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